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## Preface

In composing "Reviewing Economic Geography," the authors have aimed to bridge the gap between the lesson-work in class and the assignment-work at home.

The pages which follow provide: (1) a *study outline* to direct attention to the essentials of the subject; (2) a *list of significant terms* concisely yet comprehensively defined; (3) a barrage of *objective tests* and *essay questions* with which to apply the principles discussed in class; and (4) several *specimen examinations* that will serve to test the students' proficiency and equip them to meet a final uniform examination.

The writers have presented their materials according to the *functional unit plan*: each unit—and there are five—consists of four independent parts all relating to the one complete topic or unit. Attention is thereby focused upon each phase of the subject thus giving the students a firm knowledge and making retention easy.

"Reviewing Economic Geography" is a tested book; the manuscript was used daily, in the classroom, in mimeographed form. Having had the benefit of student-criticism, clarity and accuracy is assured. To those many students, the authors wish to express their grateful appreciation.

D. J. L.

D. W.



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# Unit 1

## Geographic Controls

### PART ONE

### STUDY OUTLINE

#### I. CLIMATE

- A. What is meant by the term "climate"? "weather"?
- B. What factors affect the climate (temperature and humidity) of a region?
  - 1. Latitude.
  - 2. Altitude.
  - 3. Nearness to bodies of water.
  - 4. Direction of prevailing winds.
  - 5. Ocean currents.
  - 6. Mountains in the path of moisture-bearing winds.
- C. Influence of climate on world civilization and progress.

#### II. TOPOGRAPHY

- A. Principal features.
  - 1. Highlands and lowlands.
  - 2. Rivers and their valleys.
  - 3. Coast lines.
  - 4. Lakes and oceans.

**B. Effects.**

1. Crowding of people.
2. Development of civilization.

**III. NATURAL RESOURCES**

- A. Soil.
- B. Forests.
- C. Animal life.
- D. Fisheries.
- E. Minerals.

**PART TWO****SIGNIFICANT TERMS****Altitude**

The distance above sea level.

**Climate**

The average range of weather conditions over a period of time.

**Continental Climate**

A type of climate characterized by seasons of very cold and very hot weather. North Dakota has a continental type of climate.

**Continental Shelf**

That part of the continent which is covered by the shallow ocean waters bordering the continent. It

marks a belt of transition from the deep sea to the land. In these shallow off-shore areas are the fishing banks where fish feed and spawn.

### **Doldrums**

Also called the region of Equatorial Calms. It is a belt of rising air, a few degrees in width, about the thermal equator. In it sailing ships have been becalmed for days.

### **Equator**

The zero degree of latitude midway between the North and South poles.

### **Gulf Stream**

The warm ocean current of the North Atlantic. It originates in the westward equatorial current caused by the trade winds, but is deflected northward by the coast of South America into the Gulf of Mexico. Its influence is felt as far as Norway.

### **Horse Latitudes**

Also called the region of Tropical Calms because of their nearness to the Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer. It is an area approximately 30 to 35 degrees north and south of the geographical equator that represents the upper limits of the warm air which started rising in the doldrum region.

### **Humidity**

The amount of water vapor in the air.



## **Isotherms**

Imaginary lines which connect places in the world that register the same temperature at some given time or period of time.

## **Japanese Current**

A warm current of water which warms the westerlies in the Pacific area, giving a mild climate to the Pacific coast of the northwestern part of the United States.

## **Labrador Current**

The ocean current flowing south from the cold northern waters past Labrador, and exerting a cooling influence on the Canadian and New England coasts.

## **Latitude**

The distance north or south of the equator measured in degrees.

## **Longitude**

The distance east or west of the prime meridian measured in degrees.

## **Mediterranean Climate**

A type of climate characterized by rainy winters and dry summers. Italy has a Mediterranean climate.

## **Monsoons**

The seasonal winds which influence the climate of southeastern Asia. The summer monsoon blows over the ocean toward the land and brings rain. The winter monsoon blows over the land toward the ocean and is a dry wind.

## **Natural Resources**

The wealth of a country that depends upon nature; e.g., coal, iron ore, water power from falls.

## **Oceanic Climate**

A climate which is uniform in temperature throughout the year. The western part of France enjoys an oceanic type of climate.

## **Piedmont Plain**

One which lies at the foot of a mountain.

## **Plain**

An extent of nearly level area somewhat lower than its surroundings.

## **Plateau**

An extent of high level land; sometimes described as a tableland.

## **Prevailing Westerlies**

The belt of winds that influences the climate of the countries within the temperate zones.

**Thermal Equator**

The isotherm that connects the hottest places of the world at any given time. It seldom coincides with the geographical equator, lying north of it most of the time.

**Topography**

The surface features of a region.

**Trade Winds**

The winds that blow rather steadily from the northeast and southeast toward the equator and help determine the climate of countries within the tropical and subtropical areas.

**Weather**

The daily variations in temperature and humidity.

**Zones**

The divisions of the earth between certain degrees of latitude (frigid, temperate and torrid zones).

**PART THREE****OBJECTIVE TESTS****Completion Test**

Complete each of the following statements by filling the blank with a word or phrase.

1. The daily variations in temperature and humidity is a definition of —.

2. The North Atlantic ports of Europe are open all year because of the influence of —.
3. Labrador, at the same degree of latitude as southern England, is colder because of the —.
4. The surface features of the earth is a definition of —.
5. The winds that determine the climate of the major part of the United States are called —.
6. The section of the United States that has the greatest amount of rainfall is —.
7. New York City is at — degrees north latitude.
8. The highest degree of civilization has been attained by people living in the — zone.
9. Soil, forests, animal life, fisheries and minerals are examples of a nation's —.
10. The climatic zones least developed are — and —.

### Multiple-Choice Test

Select the word or phrase that best completes the statement.

1. The people in Washington, D. C., change to summer wear much earlier than the people in New York City because (a) it is the regular fashion, (b) of the variation in latitude, (c) of the difference in longitude.
2. Quito, Ecuador, which is practically on the equator, has a mild climate. The climatic factor responsible is (a) ocean currents, (b) altitude, (c) winds.

3. The state in the United States that has a Mediterranean type of climate is (a) New York, (b) Texas, (c) California.
4. Rome is much warmer than the City of New York although both are at the same degree of latitude. The responsible climatic factor is (a) nearness to a body of water, (b) prevailing westerlies, (c) altitude.
5. The interior of the State of Washington has a much drier climate than the western part. The responsible factor is (a) altitude, (b) ocean currents, (c) mountains in the path of moisture bearing winds.
6. Mexico City has a temperate climate due to (a) latitude, (b) altitude, (c) nearness to the Gulf Stream.
7. The climate which is characteristic of the Mississippi Valley is called (a) continental, (b) oceanic, (c) desert.
8. The season in which the people of Buenos Aires celebrate Christmas is their (a) summer, (b) winter, (c) spring.
9. The chief factor influencing the climate of most places is (a) prevailing winds, (b) nearness to large bodies of water, (c) latitude.
10. The Pacific Coast enjoys a relatively mild climate. This is due to the influence of (a) the Japanese Current, (b) Gulf Stream, (c) prevailing winds.

## PART FOUR

## ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. "The white man has been living in South America a hundred years longer than in North America, yet he has made less progress in the southern continent than in the northern." Show how this difference in progress is due to (a) location, (b) climate, (c) topography, (d) natural resources, (e) type of people.
2. "People living in unlike climates will differ from each other in the kinds of food they eat, in the types of homes they live in, and even in the kind of clothing they wear."
  - a. Contrast the food, clothing and shelter of the people living around the Mediterranean with those of the people living around the North Sea.
  - b. Give two reasons for the differences in climate of the two regions.
3. Throughout history, the highest degree of civilization has been attained by people living in valleys, or on land adjacent to the sea, rather than by people living in mountainous regions. Explain.
4. The desire to acquire control of natural resources is often the driving force behind the building of colonial empires.

- a.* Prove by concrete illustrations that Great Britain and Japan are activated by this force to a greater degree than the United States.
  - b.* Enumerate five natural resources that have helped make this country the richest in the world.
5. Give a reason that will explain each of the following:
  - a.* During the month of January, leading Broadway clothing stores display white linen suits and summer sportswear.
  - b.* There is a general exodus of people from the City during July and August.
  - c.* Minnesota and Kansas have lower winter temperatures than Boston.
  - d.* Florida has a warm temperature the year round.
6. How do you account for the fact that when airplane pilots attempt speed records in crossing the Atlantic Ocean, they fly from New York to Paris and not vice versa? Why is the crossing time always slower when they fly from Europe to the United States, although the same route may be used?
7. Why do the people of Italy and Spain build their houses of stone, whereas the people of the United States use wood extensively in the building of their homes?

- 
8. Before the day of steam, sail ships crossed the ocean from New York to England and used as their return route southern Europe to southern United States. Why didn't they use the same route both ways?
  9. Professor Whitbeck said: "Climate is the most important physical factor in a nation's industrial and commercial development." Explain.
  10. Study the map of the world.
    - a. What two countries have civilizations similar to our own? Why?
    - b. What two countries differ? Why?
    - c. How do you account for the differences in the development, industrially, of the several countries in the temperate zone?



# Unit 2

## *Problems of Agriculture*

### PART ONE

### STUDY OUTLINE

#### I. OVERPRODUCTION

- A. Evidences of overproduction.
- B. Causes of increased production.
  - 1. Scientific experimentation.
  - 2. Increased use of power driven machinery.
  - 3. Improved transportation.
  - 4. World War demands.
  - 5. Irrigation.
  - 6. Reclamation of land.
- C. Case study (Wheat farming).
  - 1. Geographic Factors:
    - a. Temperature and length of growing season.
    - b. Rainfall.
    - c. Influence of climate on kinds of wheat grown.
    - d. Soil.
    - e. Topography.

*f.* Location of wheat areas in the United States and in other countries.

2. Technical Factors.

*a.* Modern machinery.

*b.* Scientific methods.

3. Economic Factors.

*a.* The burden of debt.

(1) Long term indebtedness.

(2) Medium term indebtedness.

(3) Short term indebtedness.

*b.* The problem of pricing.

(1) Leading wheat markets.

(2) Government aid.

(3) Cooperative organizations.

(4) Effects of natural phenomena on price.

(5) Improved transportation.

D. Case study (Cotton).

1. Geographic factors.

*a.* Climate: temperature and rainfall.

*b.* Topography.

*c.* Soil.

*d.* Location of the cotton producing areas.

(1) In the United States.

(2) In the rest of the world.

2. Technical factors.

*a.* Use of machinery.

*b.* Scientific methods.

### 3. Economic factors.

- a.* Stimulus of high prices.
  - b.* Movement of production to level lands where machine methods of cultivation may be used.
  - c.* Change in consumption habits.
  - d.* The sharecropper and the tenant farmer.
4. The effects of the boll weevil and other pests.
5. How has the government tried to help the cotton farmer?

### E. Case study (Rubber).

1. Uses for rubber.
2. Geographic and economic factors necessary for rubber production.
  - a.* Precipitation and temperature.
  - b.* Soil.
  - c.* Availability of cheap, skilled labor.
  - d.* Easy access to cheap transportation facilities.
3. Regions which supply the world with rubber.
  - a.* Wild rubber regions.
  - b.* Plantation rubber regions.
4. From latex to automobile tire.
  - a.* How rubber is obtained from the trees.
  - b.* How it is transported.
  - c.* How it is vulcanized.

- 
5. Factors which cause overproduction of rubber.
    - a.* Long growing period.
    - b.* Existence of large potential rubber producing areas.
    - c.* Attempts at controlling the price.
    - d.* Synthetic rubber experiments.

## II. UNDERPRODUCTION

### A. Causes.

1. Extremes of temperature.
2. Variations in rainfall.
  - a.* Drought.
  - b.* Excessive rainfall.
  - c.* Hail.
3. Abnormal wind conditions.
  - a.* Shifting of prevailing winds.
  - b.* Failure of monsoon.
  - c.* Destructive winds.
4. Soil deterioration.
  - a.* Exhaustion.
  - b.* Erosion.
  - c.* Leaching.
5. Pests and diseases.
6. Artificial limitations.

B. Case study (Drought).

1. Factors affecting precipitation.
  - a. Direction of winds.
  - b. Temperature.
  - c. Location of mountain ranges.
  - d. Nearness to bodies of water.
2. Why does a drought have such serious consequences?
3. Man is partly responsible for the serious consequences of drought.
4. Aid necessary for farmers in drought-stricken areas.
  - a. Loans to buy supplies.
  - b. Care and disposition of livestock.
  - c. Retirement of sub-marginal land and movement of population.

C. Case study (Irrigation).

1. Importance of water to agriculture.
  - a. In plant growth.
  - b. Effect of undersupply.
  - c. Effect of oversupply.
2. Advantages of a controlled supply.
  - a. Quantity.
  - b. Available when needed.

- 
3. Location of dry areas and conditions responsible for them.
    - a. Lack of winds.
    - b. Mountains in the path of rain-bearing winds.
  4. Types of irrigation.
  5. Advantages of irrigation.
    - a. Increased area of arable land.
    - b. Faster-growing crops.
    - c. Controlled supply of water.
    - d. Usefulness of impounded water.
  6. Handicaps of irrigation.
    - a. Vast capital requirements for building and maintenance.
    - b. Knowledge and skill necessary for proper regulation of water flow.
    - c. Possible disputes over water rights.
  7. Location of irrigation projects.
  8. Crops produced on irrigated lands.
- D. Case study (Monsoon—Southeastern Asia).
1. Factors contributing to a vast food supply.
    - a. The monsoon.
    - b. Warm temperature.
    - c. Long growing season.
    - d. Unceasing toil of the people.

2. Factors contributing to famine conditions.
  - a.* Untimely arrival of the monsoon.
  - b.* Abnormal amounts of rain.
3. Why are adequate supplies of food lacking in China?
  - a.* Lack of reserve supplies.
  - b.* Lack of savings.
  - c.* Lack of agencies to render help.
  - d.* Lack of transportation.
4. Progressive developments in India.
  - a.* Irrigation.
  - b.* Railway construction.
  - c.* Instruction in better farming methods.

### III. THE PROBLEMS OF LABOR IN AGRICULTURE

- A. Factors determining the use of machine or hand labor.
  1. Density of population.
  2. Abundance or scarcity of capital.
  3. Topography.
- B. Instances where hand labor is largely used.
  1. "Down on your knees labor"—sugar beets, vegetable culture.
  2. Cotton picking.
  3. Silk culture.
  4. Tea, coffee, rubber.

C. The employment of seasonal labor.

1. Migratory workers.

a. Movement from one crop belt to another within the country.

b. Movement from one country to another.

2. Sharecroppers and tenant farmers.

#### IV. THE FARMER'S PLACE IN OUR ECONOMIC LIFE

A. Changes in the consumption habits of the people of the United States and their effect upon the farmer.

B. Changes in purchasing power of the American public and their effect upon the farmer.

C. Cycle of demand for goods.

### PART TWO

#### SIGNIFICANT TERMS

##### Alluvial

Soil brought by running water from the mountains to the plain.

##### American-Egyptian Cotton

A long staple (fiber) cotton grown on irrigated areas in California and Arizona.



**American Upland Cotton**

A short staple cotton grown in Texas which constitutes the greatest supply of our cotton crop.

**Arable Land**

Land which is capable of being cultivated.

**Boll Weevil**

The insect which attacks the cotton plant. It is called "the billion dollar bandit" because of the crop losses it causes.

**Bran**

The outer covering of the wheat seed.

**Buns**

The name of the synthetic rubber produced in Germany.

**Cash Crop**

The farmer's crop which is the main source of his money income.

**Chinch Bug**

The insect which attacks the wheat plant.

**Combine**

An agricultural machine that harvests (cuts), threshes, and bags the wheat.

**Cooperative Association**

An association of either producers or consumers to promote the interest of the members by marketing, producing, buying and distributing as a group rather than as individuals.

**Cotton Gin**

The machine that separates the seeds from the cotton.

**Crop Rotation**

Planting several different crops on a given piece of land before planting the original crop again, in order to help the soil regain its strength.

**Diversification of Crops**

Planting several crops on a farm instead of specializing in the growing of one crop. Should one crop fail, the farmer could still obtain an income from his other crops.

**Down on Your Knees Labor**

A phrase used to describe the labor necessary in the cultivation of sugar beets.

**Drought**

A continued lack of rain resulting in crop destruction.

**Durum Wheat**

A drought resistant type of wheat grown in areas of scanty rainfall.

**Dust Bowl**

The region in the United States (South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska) most seriously affected by dust storms.

**Ensilage**

Green corn that is chopped, stored in a silo and used as animal food (usually in winter).

**Extensive Farming**

In countries where land is plentiful in comparison to population (United States, Canada), much agricultural machinery is used and relatively little labor and fertilizer.

**Firestone**

An American tire manufacturer who opened a rubber plantation in Liberia.

**Fordlandia**

The name of Henry Ford's rubber plantation in Brazil.

**Goldenrod Experiment**

Edison produced artificial rubber from the goldenrod plant. It was too expensive to be used as a substitute for natural rubber.

**Goodyear**

The man who invented the process of vulcanizing rubber.

**Grain Elevator**

The building used to store wheat before it is marketed.

**Harvesting**

Cutting the crops in the field in order to gather it.

**Hessian Fly**

An insect which attacks the wheat plant.

**Intensive Farming**

In countries where land is relatively scarce because of the comparatively large population (China, Japan, England), a great deal of fertilizer and labor is expended on the arable land. (See *Extensive Farming*.)

**Kubanks**

A type of durum wheat.

**Land Reclamation**

Developing and restoring former waste land into land fit for productive purposes. Examples of land reclamation are the Zuider Zee project in the Netherlands (Holland), and the Pontine Marshes project in Italy.

**Latex**

The milky white fluid which drips from the rubber tree and which is the raw product used in the making of rubber.

**Legumes**

Agricultural crops which help restore the soil's fertility and strength through the addition of nitrogen to the soil; e.g., alfalfa, beans.

**Marginal Land**

Farm land which brings in an income just sufficient for the farmer to pay his expenses.

**Matanuska Valley**

The federal government resettled drought and poverty stricken farmers in the United States on new lands in the Matanuska Valley in Alaska.

**Migratory Workers**

Workers who depend on the change of season for their work, traveling from one part of the country to the other as work opportunities arise.

**Money Crop**

A crop which is produced by the farmer for sale and not for his own use; e.g., wheat. (See *Supply Crop*.)

**One-Crop System**

Devoting the farm acreage to the production of only one crop.

**Overproduction**

A supply that is in excess of what consumers are able to buy at a price that will keep the farmer solvent.

**Paddy Fields**

The small, flooded fields in which rice is grown and cultivated.

**Plantation Rubber**

Rubber trees grown scientifically on regular plantations. (See *Wild Rubber*.)

**Pontine Marshes**

A land reclamation project in Italy that developed swamp lands into productive agricultural farms.

**Primary Markets**

Centrally located cities to which wheat is sent for inspecting, grading and storing.

**Protective Tariff**

A tax placed on foreign goods imported into this country to protect our own producers.

**Quota**

A restriction placed upon the amount of foreign goods imported into this country.

**Rust**

A disease which attacks the wheat plant.

**Rust Brothers**

The inventors of the cotton-picking machine.

## **Scientific Farming**

The application of modern scientific knowledge and techniques to farming in order to obtain a maximum return from the land with the least amount of soil destruction.

## **Sea Island Cotton**

Cotton with the longest fiber, grown in the Carolinas and Georgia.

## **Sericulture**

The raising of silk worms to produce silk.

## **Sharecropper**

A cotton farmer who works on a farm, the tools, machinery, seeds, etc., being furnished by the landlord (owner). For payment he is given a share of the crop.

## **Silo**

The building on the farm that is used to store the green corn to be used as food for the cattle.

## **Singapore**

The entrepot (distributing center) of the Orient, and the leading rubber and tin shipping port.

## **Smudge Pots**

Heating devices used to spread a smoke cloud over the fruit trees (in California and Florida) to protect the crops from frost.

**Soil Erosion**

The wearing and blowing away of the soil.

**Spring Wheat**

Wheat planted in the spring and harvested in the late summer. It is grown in North and South Dakota.

**Staple**

The length of the cotton fiber.

**Stevenson Plan**

The British plan to curb overproduction of rubber. It failed because of the competition from the Dutch East Indies.

**Supply Crop**

A crop which is produced by the farmer for his own use or for domestic consumption rather than for sale or export.

**Synthetic Products**

Products produced by chemical methods to substitute for the natural products; e.g., rayon, nylon.

**Tenant Farmer**

A farmer who does not own the land he is farming but pays rent to the owner for the use of the land.

**Threshing**

Separating the wheat seed from the stalk.



**Tractor**

The agricultural machine that has taken the place of the horse.

**Vulcanization**

Adding sulfur to the crude rubber to make it fit for industrial purposes.

**Wheat "Pit"**

The market place in Chicago where the brokers meet to buy and sell wheat. In England, Liverpool is the wheat market.

**Wild Rubber**

Rubber that grows wild in the Amazon Valley of Brazil. (See *Plantation Rubber*.)

**Winter Wheat**

Wheat planted in the fall and harvested in the early summer. It comprises most of the wheat grown in the United States.

**PART THREE****OBJECTIVE TESTS****Completion Test**

Complete each of the following statements by filling the blank with a word or phrase.

1. The cereal which is most important in international trade is —.

2. The European country which has made the most progress in cooperative dairying is —.
3. The chief food of the dense population of China, Japan and India is —.
4. Most of the sugar used in eastern and central Europe is made from —.
5. The machine which has replaced the horse on the farm is —.
6. The method of farming by which much labor, seed and fertilizer are applied to a comparatively small piece of land is called — cultivation.
7. The process of separating the wheat from the stalk is called —.
8. The — tax was imposed on millers and packers by the United States government to pay farmers for reducing their crops and live stock.
9. The process of separating the seed from cotton is called —.
10. The chief product exported from New Orleans is —.
11. A machine which cuts, threshes and bags wheat is called —.
12. Corn cut into small pieces and stored in a silo is called —.
13. The fluid which drips from the rubber tree when it is tapped is —.
14. The nation leading in the production of raw silk is —.

15. The nation leading in the consumption of raw silk is —.
16. The nation leading in the production of wool is —.
17. The leading cane sugar producing state is —.
18. The wheat which is planted in the spring and harvested in the fall is called —.
19. The chief fruit export of Central America is —.
20. Most of the world's crude rubber comes from —.
21. The washing away, wearing or blowing away of the soil is called —.
22. "Down on the knees labor" is used in the cultivation of —.
23. Most of the wheat grown in Canada is — wheat.
24. A drought-resistant type of wheat is — wheat.
25. The sticky substance in wheat is called —.

### Multiple-Choice Test

Select the word or phrase that best completes the statement.

1. A leading dairy state in the United States is  
(a) Texas, (b) Delaware, (c) Wisconsin.
2. Linseed oil is made from (a) cotton seed, (b) corn, (c) flaxseed.
3. Truck farms are those on which (a) vegetables are grown intensively, (b) citrus fruits are grown, (c) hogs are fattened.

4. Most of the refined sugar in the United States is made from (a) sugar beets, (b) sugar cane, (c) corn syrup.
5. The invention which caused the greatest increase in the growth of raw cotton in the United States was (a) the cotton-picking machine, (b) a machine for baling cotton, (c) a machine for separating the seeds from the fiber.
6. Iowa is a leading hog-raising state because (a) it is located near the meat-packing centers, (b) it is a leading corn-producing state, (c) the industry had an early start.
7. Flax is not grown for fiber in the United States because (a) the preparation of the fiber requires cheap labor, (b) flax is a soil-destroying crop, (c) the climate is not suitable for flax growing.
8. Rust is a disease that attacks (a) cotton, (b) wheat, (c) corn.
9. Winter wheat in the United States is planted in the (a) fall, (b) winter, (c) spring.
10. American-Egyptian cotton is raised in (a) Mississippi, (b) Arizona, (c) Kansas.
11. Most of the corn grown in the United States is (a) used as animal feed, (b) made into corn syrup, (c) shipped to Russia.
12. The value of the different kinds of cotton depends upon (a) the by-products of the seed, (b) length of the staple, (c) size of the bale.

13. Rice is grown more cheaply in the United States than in Asia because of (a) cheaper labor, (b) the greater use of machinery, (c) the more fertile soil.
14. The use of silk has decreased because (a) substitutes such as rayon have taken its place, (b) silk is no longer fashionable, (c) it cannot be produced in sufficient quantities.
15. The Great Plains region of the United States is sparsely populated because (a) it is semi-arid, (b) it lacks coal and iron, (c) it has too much rainfall.
16. Durum wheat is the best type for making spaghetti because (a) it is cheap, (b) it contains a large percentage of gluten, (c) it is drought-resistant.
17. The A.A.A. has limited the amount of cotton each farmer may raise in order to (a) raise the price of cotton, (b) increase our cotton acreage, (c) assist the Department of Agriculture in its battle against the boll weevil.
18. Diversification of crops benefits the farmer by (a) adding variety to his diet, (b) improving his chance of making a profit, (c) making his work more interesting.
19. Silk worms are not raised in the United States because (a) American labor cannot compete

with the cheap labor of the Orient, (b) the climate in the United States is not suitable for silk culture, (c) it is cheaper to buy synthetic silk.

20. Synthetic rubber has failed to displace natural rubber because (a) it is not so good as the natural rubber, (b) it cannot be made in sufficient quantities, (c) it is too expensive.
21. Egypt grows more cotton to the acre than Texas because (a) it controls the supply of water through irrigation, (b) it uses more fertilizer, (c) it has more skilled labor.
22. The increased use of cottonseed oil as a substitute for olive oil may result in loss to the farmers of (a) southern United States, (b) Russia, (c) the Mediterranean region.
23. The leading flour-milling city in the spring wheat region is (a) Buffalo, (b) Minneapolis, (c) Duluth.
24. The refineries for beet sugar in the United States are located (a) on the coast, (b) near large cities, (c) near the beet farms.
25. The chief advantage of Egyptian cotton over ordinary cotton is (a) weight, (b) length of staple, (c) color.

## PART FOUR

**ESSAY QUESTIONS**

1. In April 1928 wheat was selling at \$2.15 per bushel. In 1932 the price of wheat was 44 cents per bushel. In the fall of 1936 wheat was selling at \$1.15 per bushel.
  - a. Describe two problems which a wheat farmer faces when the price of wheat is low.
  - b. Give one reason for the rise in price of wheat since 1932.
  - c. Describe two geographic conditions necessary for the successful growing of wheat.
  - d. Name four of the world's leading wheat producing countries.
2. The United States government is trying to give the farmers a "New Deal."
  - a. Give two reasons why the farmers of the United States had to turn to the government for help.
  - b. Describe briefly two provisions of a legislative act for the benefit of the farmers passed by Congress recently.
3. "Plows and combines in the United States help raise wheat in the valley of the Danube. This wheat competes with American wheat in the Liverpool market."

- a. Name two wheat exporting countries in the valley of the Danube River.
  - b. Name a European country that is a large manufacturer of farm machinery.
  - c. What makes it possible for the manufacturers of farm machinery in the United States to compete successfully with manufacturers who are three thousand miles nearer the Danube?
  - d. Would it be advisable to stop the export of farm machinery so that our farmers would have a better chance to sell their wheat? Why?
4. "The steps taken by the United States government to help the cotton farmer have resulted in a decline in the foreign demand for American cotton."
- a. Why has the program of the United States government been a cause in reducing the demand by foreign countries for American cotton?
  - b. Name two countries which are large importers of American cotton.
  - c. Name two foreign countries which are exporters of raw cotton.
  - d. What characteristics of the cotton plant give countries with a large supply of cheap labor an advantage in the production of raw cotton?



5. The Western part of the United States has been seriously affected by dust storms. The East has suffered greatly from floods.
  - a. Show how man is partly responsible for the dust storms and floods.
  - b. Explain briefly how each of these occurrences affects the economic life of the people in the regions concerned.
  - c. Name one way in which each of these phenomena affects the people in regions outside of the zone of destruction.
  - d. Name one method which might help to prevent such disasters in the future.
6. A machine, which, it is claimed, will pick cotton efficiently was invented recently.
  - a. What characteristic of the cotton plant has made picking by machine difficult?
  - b. Give one favorable and one unfavorable effect of the widespread introduction of the cotton picking machine.
  - c. Name two cotton growing countries in which the new machines are not likely to be widely introduced. Why?
7. The United States is a country in which extensive cultivation is carried on, while Belgium is a country which practices intensive cultivation.
  - a. What is meant by intensive cultivation? extensive cultivation?

- 
- b.* Why is intensive cultivation found in densely populated countries?
    - c.* Name two countries other than Belgium in which intensive farming is carried on.
    - d.* Why do such countries use few farm machines?
  - 8. *a.* Explain how the expenditure by the Federal government of three billion dollars for public works will help to revive the agricultural industry.
    - b.* Describe two other methods which are being used by the Federal government to improve the condition of agriculture.
  - 9. For many years cotton has been king in the South. Recently there has been a tendency toward crop diversification in that area.
    - a.* Why is cotton used more extensively than other textiles for clothing?
    - b.* Name two by-products of the cotton industry.
    - c.* What difficulties are met with in the use of the mechanical picker?
    - d.* Explain the meaning of crop diversification.
    - e.* Give two reasons for crop diversification in the South.
  - 10. *a.* Locate the sugar area in the United States and tell why that area is suited to the production of cane sugar.

- b.* Locate the beet sugar area in the United States and tell why these areas are suited to the production of beet sugar.
  - c.* Why do we import large quantities of cane sugar from Cuba?
  - d.* How has the government encouraged sugar production in the United States?
- 11. A recent magazine article was entitled, "King Cotton's Slaves." The discussion dealt with the problems of the tenant farmer and sharecropper.
  - a.* Describe the problems of the tenant farmer and sharecropper which account for their being called "King Cotton's Slaves."
  - b.* Tell briefly the difference between the tenant farmer and sharecropper.
  - c.* What efforts have been made to solve their problems?
- 12. The World War is mentioned as the basic cause of the farm problem.
  - a.* Explain how the War was a factor leading to overproduction of farm crops.
  - b.* Discuss briefly two other causes of overproduction.
  - c.* How has the Ever-Normal Granary Act attempted to solve the problem of overproduction?
- 13. One of the many complaints of the farmer is his great debt-burden.

- 
- a. Name two of his expenses that require long term credit.
  - b. Name two of his expenses that require short term credit.
14. a. Why does the Federal government maintain a Department of Agriculture?
- b. Discuss briefly two of the activities it carries on.
- c. Why does this bureau offer its services to the farmers without charge?
15. "Soil fertility may be considered the foundation of American civilization."
- a. Describe two causes which account for the wearing away of our topsoil.
- b. Explain two steps which have been undertaken to prevent erosion in the future.
16. a. Why is corn important to the meat packing industry?
- b. Explain the statement: "It is more profitable to drive the corn to the market than to haul it."
17. a. Give two examples of citrus fruits. Where are they grown in the United States?
- b. Explain why successful fruit growing is difficult.
- c. Give two important advantages fruit growers derive from their membership in the California Fruit Growers Exchange.

18. Brazil was formerly the chief source of the world's rubber supply. Today, the Malay Peninsula is the main source.
- Tell why the rubber obtained from the former country was called "wild rubber" and from the latter, "plantation rubber."
  - Discuss, briefly, the causes underlying the loss of leadership by Brazil in rubber production.
19. The problem of overproduction faced the rubber producers as well as our cotton and wheat farmers.
- What inventions increased the demand for rubber?
  - Discuss, briefly, the plan that was introduced in an attempt to control the price of rubber. Why did it finally fail?
20. In southeastern Asia, often called the "land of the monsoon," the loss of 200,000 lives in one year because of crop failure is not unusual.
- Why is the monsoon described as a "periodic wind"?
  - Why are the people of India and China so dependent on the monsoon?
  - Mention two ways that the people of India and China might reduce the possibilities of famine and crop destruction.

- 
21. In recent years the government has paid farmers to reduce production. At the same time it has spent millions of dollars on irrigation projects.
- Give two advantages the farmers derive from irrigation.
  - Give one reason that will justify the government's irrigation projects during a time of relative overproduction.
  - Name and locate two important irrigation projects in the United States.
  - Name two crops being grown on irrigated lands.
22. Underproduction of farm crops is a serious threat not only to the well-being of our farmers but to the entire nation.
- In what three ways has nature been a cause of underproduction?
  - What is meant by soil exhaustion? soil erosion? What is the cause of each?
  - Why are the consequences of drought a national problem rather than a local problem of the regions affected?
23. Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, has described dust storms as "farms blowing away."
- Where is the "dust bowl" of the United States?

- b.* Show, in two ways, how man has been responsible for the serious effects of dust storms.
  - c.* What is meant by “marginal land”? “sub-marginal land”?
- 24. Although the United States has the climate for tea and mulberry-leaf cultivation, it does not engage in tea or silk production.
  - a.* How do you account for it?
  - b.* How does the rice grower in California compete successfully against the cheap labor of the Chinese and Japanese rice growers?
  - c.* Name two other crops that demand cheap labor.
- 25. “What this nation needs is a prosperous farmer. Give him a fair price for his products and the entire nation will benefit.”
  - a.* How does the farmer’s purchasing power affect the demand for the products of other industries?
  - b.* How does the American standard of living affect the demand for the farmer’s products?
  - c.* What has been the effect of changes in women’s styles, synthetic products and inventions on the farmer’s income?

# Unit 3

## *Problems of Raw Materials*

### PART ONE

#### STUDY OUTLINE

#### **I. RAW MATERIALS ARE BASIC TO INDUSTRY**

- A. General survey of raw materials and their uses.
  - 1. Food, clothing, shelter, transportation, communication, tools, machinery, defense.
- B. Case study: An analysis of production in a local factory to show that raw materials are essential to industry.
  - 1. Principal raw materials used and their sources.
  - 2. Factors in a continuous supply.
    - a.* Cost of storage; perishability.
    - b.* Breakdown due to strikes, wars, tariffs, boycotts, quotas.

#### **II. LIMITATION AND CONCENTRATION OF SUPPLY OF CERTAIN RAW MATERIALS**

- A. Fertilizers—potash, phosphates, nitrates.
- B. Metals—manganese, chromium, platinum, iron ore.



- C. Coking coal—Connellsville, Pa.
- D. Fibers—cotton, sisal, jute.
- E. Rubber, tin, coffee, camphor.
- F. Case study (Forests and their conservation).

1. Importance of forests.
  - a. Soil conservation.
  - b. Flood control.
  - c. Animal refuge.
  - d. Housing.
  - e. Naval stores.
  - f. Wood pulp.
  - g. Tanning extracts.
2. Location of the chief forest regions in the United States and elsewhere.
3. Reasons for the depletion of our forests.
  - a. Need for agricultural land.
  - b. Need for wood as a raw material.
  - c. Forest fires, pests and diseases.
4. How conservation may be promoted.
  - a. Reforestation under state and federal supervision.
  - b. Treatment of lumber as an annual crop.
  - c. Reduction of losses from fire.
  - d. Modern utilization of forest “wastes.”

### **III. HOW THE INADEQUACY OF RAW MATERIALS HAS BEEN OVERCOME**

- A. The salvage and reclamation of used raw materials.

- 
- B. The use of substitutes through synthetic products production as in the "ersatz" industries in Germany.
- C. The search for raw materials at home through economic planning as in the Five-Year Plans in the U.S.S.R.
- D. The search abroad for raw materials.
1. Imperialism.
    - a. England's dependence upon her empire.
    - b. Expansion of European countries into Africa and Asia.
    - c. Factors influencing Japan's policy towards China.
  2. Importation of raw materials.
    - a. From sources under foreign control.
    - b. From foreign sources developed and controlled by domestic companies.
  3. Known supplies that are not being exploited due to:
    - a. Inaccessibility.
    - b. High cost of production.
      - (1) Low-grade ores.
      - (2) Scarcity of labor.
      - (3) Lack of capital.

## PART TWO

## SIGNIFICANT TERMS

**Abaca**

Another name for Manila hemp. (See *Manila Hemp*.)

**Bauxite**

The ore from which aluminum is made.

**Cacao**

The plant that furnishes the seeds from which chocolate and cocoa are made.

**Conservation**

A program designed to use wisely our natural resources with a resulting elimination of waste.

**Copra**

The dried meat of the cocoanut.

**Deforestation**

Cutting down sections of forests, sometimes to the point of wiping out an entire forest area.

**Henequen**

Also called sisal. It is a fiber grown in the Yucatan peninsula of Mexico and is used to make most of our binder twine.

**Imperialism**

A policy of extension of power by the acquisition of new territory or colonies.

**Jute**

The fiber obtained from India which is used in the making of burlap bags.

**Manila Hemp**

A fiber grown in the Philippines and used to make twine and rope.

**Monopoly**

Sufficient control over the supply of a commodity enabling the price to be fixed.

**Naval Stores**

The products tar, pitch, turpentine and resin which are obtained from the yellow pine tree.

**Pig Iron**

Iron which has been molten in the blast furnace and run into molds to harden.

**Quebracho Tree**

The tree found in northern Argentina which is the source of tannin and lumber for railroad ties.

**Reforestation**

A program for conserving our forest resources by growing new trees for future use.

## PART THREE

**OBJECTIVE TESTS****Completion Test**

Complete each of the following statements by filling the blank with a word or phrase.

1. Coke is made from — coal.
2. The chief rubber shipping port in the Far East is —.
3. A synthetic fiber manufactured in large quantities from wood is —.
4. The chief coffee producing country is —.
5. The principal export of the Pacific coast of Central America is —.
6. The country which has a virtual monopoly in the production of asbestos is —.
7. Antimony is a leading mineral export of —.
8. India and — lead in the production of manganese.
9. The metal which is imported by the United States in large quantities from the Malay States is —.
10. Sisal is the principal agricultural export of —.

**Multiple-Choice Test**

Select the word or phrase that best completes the statement.

1. A mineral largely used as an alloy in the making of steel is (a) copper, (b) aluminum, (c) manganese.
2. Most of the aluminum used in industry is obtained from (a) bauxite, (b) borax, (c) graphite.
3. Canada is the leading producer of (a) nickel, (b) mercury, (c) antimony.
4. The greatest deposits of the fertilizer, potash, are located in (a) France, (b) Germany, (c) United States.
5. A product of Manchukuo rich in oil and protein that has become important in commerce is (a) the soy bean, (b) cotton seed, (c) flax seed.
6. Tannin is an extract from the (a) yellow pine tree, (b) quebracho tree, (c) Douglas fir tree.
7. Naval stores are (a) supply stores selling sailors' uniforms, (b) recruiting stations, (c) tar, turpentine, resin.
8. The chief coffee shipping port is (a) Santos, (b) Buenos Aires, (c) Rosario.
9. Most of the wood pulp used in the manufacture of paper is obtained from the (a) hickory tree, (b) spruce tree, (c) birch tree.
10. The government project helping to preserve the forest resources of our country has been carried on mainly by (a) the C.C.C., (b) Boy Scout organizations, (c) forest preservation campaigns.

## PART FOUR

## ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Within the short period of our national existence, our forests have been laid waste over vast areas.
  - a. Give two ways in which our forests have been needlessly wasted and name two ways in which this waste is being overcome.
  - b. Give three reasons for considering forests a valuable resource.
  - c. Name three other natural resources in the United States which should be conserved.
2. Industrial countries lacking important raw materials have set their research chemists to work to produce synthetic substitutes.
  - a. Name two such substitutes and where each is used.
  - b. Explain, with definite examples, the effect of the development of this product on countries now producing the natural raw material.
3. Coal and chemistry have played an important part in the industrial and commercial development of Germany.

- a.* Explain the significance of an abundant supply of coal in a nation's industrial development.
  - b.* Describe one contribution which German chemists have made to agriculture.
  - c.* Name two chemical products that have been important in the export trade of Germany.
4. Many of the nations in the world have been divided into two groups, one a group of "Have Not," and the other, "Have" Countries.
  - a.* Explain what is meant by "have" and "have not" countries.
  - b.* Discuss, briefly, three ways that "have not" countries have attempted to overcome their inadequacy of raw materials.
5.
  - a.* Explain the meaning of the terms, "imperialism" and "self-sufficiency."
  - b.* What is meant by "salvaging and reclaiming used raw materials"?
  - c.* There are coal and lumber in Alaska and Siberia, yet these resources are not being exploited to any great extent, if at all. How do you account for it?
6. Name a leading country where each of the following raw materials is found in large quantities: potash, phosphates, manganese, chromium, antimony, platinum, iron ore, coking coal, cotton, sisal, jute, nitrates, camphor,



rubber, coffee, tin, nickel, asbestos, gold, diamonds, petroleum, copper.

7. "There is no need for conserving our coal and oil for future generations. Huge quantities of oil and coal will always be available for importing should there be a scarcity." Discuss this statement.
8.
  - a. Why have federal and state governments established national and state parks?
  - b. Describe the work of the C.C.C.
  - c. How do forests tend to prevent floods and soil erosion?
9. By "mining" our forests, we have destroyed much of our forest wealth.
  - a. What is meant by "mining our forests"?
  - b. How has the program of conservation attempted to stop this practice?
10.
  - a. Mention three ways in which our forest resources have been depleted.
  - b. Mention three phases of the program of forest conservation.
  - c. Give two arguments that will justify the expense of a program for forest conservation.

*Unit 4*  
*Problems of Power Resources*

PART ONE

STUDY OUTLINE

**I. ECONOMIC PROGRESS DEPENDS UPON  
THE FULLEST USE OF POWER-DRIVEN  
MACHINERY**

A. Sources of mechanical power.

1. Coal.
2. Petroleum or its products.
3. Falling water.

B. Benefits of mechanical power to mankind.

1. Tremendous increase in man's capacity to produce more wealth in less time.
2. General reduction of working hours.
3. Shift of backbreaking, monotonous toil to machines.
4. Increase in speed, precision.
5. Introduction of an era of abundance.
6. Rise in the standard of living.

## II. INFLUENCE UPON THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY

- A. Location of the world's chief power resources.
  - 1. Location of the principal coal fields in the United States and foreign countries.
  - 2. Location of the principal water power resources.
- B. When steam was the principal form of mechanical energy, industries had to be located near good supplies of coal.
  - 1. Bulkiness of coal and consequent high cost of transportation.
  - 2. Results of this dependence of industry on nearby coal supplies.
    - a. Rapid industrial development of some countries.
    - b. Rapid growth of large industrial centers.
- C. Advantages of electricity as a form of power.
  - 1. Inexpensive transportation of electricity over long distances by high-voltage transmission lines.
  - 2. Results of the electrical revolution.
    - a. Industrialization of hitherto undeveloped countries and regions.

- b.* Improvement in the economic conditions of older countries suffering from depleted fuel resources.
- c.* Technological unemployment.
- d.* Transformation of railway transportation.
- e.* Development of the electric power industry.
- f.* Stimulation of industries serving the electric power industry; e.g., electrical equipment.

### **III. EFFECTS OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION FOR POWER RESOURCES**

- A. International controversies.
- B. International cooperation in the development and use of power resources.
  - 1. International understandings and agreements with regard to oil.
  - 2. International super-power networks.

### **IV. THE COMPETITIVE STRUGGLE AMONG THE POWER INDUSTRIES**

- A. Comparison of electricity with other types of power as to:
  - 1. Cost.
  - 2. Availability.
  - 3. Convenience to consumers.
  - 4. Ease of transmission.

B. Comparison as to the cost of the various sources from which electricity may be generated.

1. Water.
2. Oil.
3. Coal.

## **V. EXCESSIVE COMPETITION IN THE PRODUCTION AND SALE OF POWER HAS RESULTED IN SERIOUS WASTE OF OUR MATERIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES**

A. Causes of excessive competition.

1. Nature of sources of power.

*a.* Oil and natural gas.

(1) Characteristics of an oil pool.

(2) Procedure in drilling.

(3) Waste in storage compels quick marketing of product.

*b.* Coal.

(1) Effects on the mine of stoppage of operations.

(2) Difficulty of storage.

(3) Increasing use of mechanical devices.

2. Possibility of substituting one fuel for another.

- B. Results of excessive competition.
  - 1. Waste of natural resources.
    - a. Production of oil in quantities larger than can be used economically.
    - b. Opening of coal mines in excess of need.
    - c. Oil and coal left permanently underground due to unscientific methods of extraction.
    - d. Neglect of water power.
  - 2. Waste of capital in the exploitation of natural resources.
  - 3. Labor problems.
    - a. Hazardous working conditions.
    - b. Irregular employment.
    - c. Low wages.
    - d. Poor living conditions.

## **VI. THE CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF POWER RESOURCES**

- A. Less wasteful extraction of coal and oil.
  - 1. Scientific methods of mining.
  - 2. Greater cooperation among owners of natural resources.
- B. Government aid in the development of hydro-electric power.
- C. More efficient use of power resources.
  - 1. Super-power arrangements.
  - 2. Increased use of waste for by-products.

- D. A "square deal" for all.
  - 1. Serviceable product, reasonably priced for the consumer.
  - 2. A living wage for the worker.
  - 3. A fair return to the investor.
- E. Contribution of the government toward the solution of the power problems through:
  - 1. Regulation.
  - 2. Ownership.

## PART TWO

### SIGNIFICANT TERMS

#### **Anthracite Coal**

Also called "hard coal"; found in northeastern Pennsylvania.

#### **Bee Hive Oven**

The older type oven used to make coke by heating soft coal and letting the gases escape. The By-Products Oven makes useful by-products from the former waste gases and has displaced the Bee Hive Coke Oven.

#### **Bituminous Coal**

Also called "soft coal." Most of our coal is bituminous.

## **By-Products**

Products that are derived from the production of some main product. Thus, the by-products of petroleum are gasoline, kerosene, benzene and several other products.

## **Cracking Process**

A method of refining petroleum that enables a greater quantity of gasoline to be obtained than was possible under former methods of refining.

## **Derrick**

The tall structure used to support the cables and drills in drilling for oil.

## **Diesel Engine**

A mechanical engine that uses crude petroleum as its source of power.

## **Dynamo**

A machine which produces electric power when driven by some other source of power.

## **Fall Line**

The contact line between the Piedmont and Atlantic Coastal plain along which waterfalls occur and furnish waterpower for industrial development.

## **Gusher**

Oil shooting hundreds of feet into the air, driven by the pressure of natural gas when oil is struck underground.



**Hydro-Electric Power**

Electric power whose source is falling water.

**Hydrogenation**

A method of obtaining oil from coal.

**Lignite**

A soft, brown coal found in Montana.

**Natural Gas**

A gas usually found underground with petroleum which is used as a source of power and for illumination.

**Oil Shales**

Oil-bearing rocks which will give out various products obtained from petroleum when subjected to varying degrees of heat.

**Peat**

The first stage of coal found in swamp bogs and used as a household fuel in Ireland and Holland.

**Pipe Lines**

Underground pipes used to transport petroleum from the oil fields to the refineries.

**Standard of Living**

The amount of comforts, necessities and luxuries one is accustomed to.

**Tank Cars**

A means of transporting petroleum by railroads.

**Tank Ships**

A means of transporting petroleum over water.

**Technological Unemployment**

Unemployment resulting from the displacement of men by machinery.

**T.V.A. (Tennessee Valley Authority)**

A regional project in the South devoted to flood control, reforestation, improvement of navigation, soil conservation and cheap power development.

**PART THREE****OBJECTIVE TESTS****Completion Test**

Complete each of the following statements by filling the blank with a word or phrase.

1. Most of the oil produced is first sent to the refineries by means of —.
2. Electric power derived from waterfalls is called — power.

3. The coal which is mined in greatest quantities in the United States is —.
4. The river from which New York State expects to get much cheap electric power is —.
5. The Diesel engine uses — as its source of power.
6. The leading anthracite producing state is —.
7. The “cracking process” is used in the production of —.
8. The process of obtaining petroleum from coal is called —.
9. The name given to coal dust pressed into small balls and held together by a sticky substance is —.
10. The coal most widely used as a household fuel is —.

### Multiple-Choice Test

Select the word or phrase that best completes the statement.

1. Our coal fields in Alaska have not been extensively developed because (a) the coal in Alaska is of inferior quality, (b) we have coal fields nearer to our industrial centers, (c) we are developing our waterpower as a substitute for coal.
2. The most important source of power in the United States is (a) coal, (b) oil, (c) water.

3. The chief problem confronting the bituminous coal industry is (a) the exhaustion of the supply, (b) wasteful mining methods, (c) overproduction.
4. Bituminous coal is used for industrial purposes because (a) it is cheap, (b) it is a clean burning fuel, (c) it burns with intense heat.
5. The open-pit method of mining is used most extensively in (a) the zinc mines of Missouri, (b) the iron mines of Minnesota, (c) the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania.
6. Most of the coal mined in the United States is used (a) to produce power, (b) to smelt iron, (c) to heat buildings.
7. The Mesabi Range is noted for its (a) iron ore deposits, (b) good grazing land, (c) soft coal deposits.
8. The region in the United States having the greatest supply of potential water power is (a) the South, (b) the Rocky Mountain region, (c) the Northeast.
9. The region in the United States with the greatest amount of water power in use is (a) the South, (b) the Northwest, (c) the Northeast.
10. The chief product obtained from petroleum at present is (a) gasoline, (b) kerosene, (c) lubricating oil.

## PART FOUR

## ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. It is said that we are wasting our resources recklessly. Show how waste occurs in the production and use of two of the following: coal, oil, timber.
2. Name two factors that influence the selection of hydro-electric plants.
  - a. Give one reason for and one reason against government ownership and operation of hydro-electric plants.
  - b. What is likely to be the effect of the increased use of electric power in industry upon the location of manufacturing plants?
3. "The coal industry is sick and there is no cure in sight."
  - a. Give one reason for the sick condition of the coal industry in the United States.
  - b. Suggest one way in which the present condition of the coal industry might be improved.
4. President Roosevelt has appointed an administrator of the oil industry with a view to limiting the production of oil in the United States.
  - a. Name four important oil producing states.

- 
- b.* Why has there been keen rivalry among producers to get the oil out of the ground as fast as possible?
    - c.* Give two arguments in favor of a policy of oil conservation.
  - 5. The present troubles in the coal industry are blamed to a large extent on the increasing use of substitutes.
    - a.* Name three substitutes for coal.
    - b.* Locate a region in the United States where each of these substitutes is found in great abundance.
    - c.* Describe an effective method that is being used to conserve coal or one of its substitutes.
  - 6. When petroleum reaches the consumer it appears in the form of various products, each designed for a special use. Name four such petroleum products and one use for each.
    - a.* Why does the United States import a large quantity of petroleum when it leads in oil production?
    - b.* The plants which refine crude oil are usually located near the seacoast rather than in the interior near the oil fields. Give two reasons which explain the location of refineries.

7. Discuss, briefly, four advantages mankind has derived from the introduction of mechanical power.
8. *a.* Why do coal and oil companies often tend to produce their products regardless of demand?  
*b.* Mention two results of this excessive competition.  
*c.* State four results of deforestation.
9. Describe the production of oil by using each of the following terms: derricks; drilling; oil gushers; storage tanks; pipe lines; tank cars; tank ships; distillation; cracking process; hydrogenation; by-products.
10. In spite of China's cheap labor, American farmers export annually millions of pounds of rice to China and Japan to sell in competition with the Oriental product. Explain.

## Unit 5

# *Problems of the Manufacturer*

### PART ONE

#### STUDY OUTLINE

#### **I. PROBLEMS OF THE LOCALIZATION OF INDUSTRY**

- A. Case study (The cotton textile industry).
  - 1. Advantages of the North, in cotton textile manufacturing.
    - a. Influence of natural conditions.
    - b. Influence of human conditions.
  - 2. Shift of cotton textile manufacturing to the South.
    - a. Advantages of the South.
    - b. Handicaps of the South.
- B. Case study (The iron and steel industry).
  - 1. Location of raw materials.
  - 2. Navigable waterways.
  - 3. Location of large users of steel products; e.g., the automobile industry.
- C. Factors controlling the localization of industries: a summary and review.
  - 1. Proximity to raw materials.
  - 2. Nearness to consumers.



3. Availability and adequacy of sources of power.
4. Labor supply.
5. Favorable climatic conditions.
6. Banking facilities.
7. Stability and cooperation of the government.
8. Advantage of an early start.

## II. PROBLEMS OF LABOR

- A. Important factors in the labor situation of a given country.
  1. Amount of labor available.
  2. Wages, hours of work and other working conditions.
  3. Standard of living.
  4. Labor organizations.
  5. Productivity of labor.
  6. Government regulation of labor conditions.
- B. Factors influencing the supply of skilled labor.
  1. Special aptitudes.
  2. Technical training.
    - a. Public trade schools.
    - b. Private trade schools.
- C. Substitutes for labor.
  1. Power.
  2. Automatic machinery.

D. Labor's objections to the mechanization of industry.

1. Displacement of labor by the machine—technological unemployment.
2. Substitution of unskilled labor for skilled labor—lowering of wage rates.
3. The "stretch out" and "speed up" systems.

E. Factors controlling a laborer's total income.

1. Regularity of employment.
2. Whether rate is per day or per week.

### III. PROBLEMS OF WASTE IN MANUFACTURING

A. Case study (Waste utilization in the meat packing industry).

1. Chief food animals.
2. Chief producing areas in the United States and in other parts of the world.
3. Packing centers.
4. Preparation of meat for the consumer.
5. Examples of utilization of what was once waste.
  - a. Fertilizer.
  - b. Glue and gelatin.
  - c. Medicines, such as insulin.
  - d. Sausages.

B. Case study (Waste utilization in the petroleum refining industry).

1. The uses of petroleum products.
2. The story of crude oil from well to the consumer.
  - a. Movement to refinery.
  - b. Distillation.
  - c. Special processes for the production of an increased supply of gasoline.
3. By-products from former waste.

#### **IV. A STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE MANUFACTURER IN A CONSIDERATION OF ONE OR TWO INDUSTRIES, SUCH AS:**

- A. Manufacture of automobiles.
- B. Production of motion pictures.

### **PART TWO**

#### **SIGNIFICANT TERMS**

##### **Alloy**

A combination of two or more minerals to form a third product. Thus, bronze is an alloy of brass and tin.

##### **Bessemer Process**

A method of changing pig iron to steel.

## **Blast Furnace**

A tall furnace into which coke, limestone and iron ore are dumped and then heated with a blast of air to form pig iron.

## **Connellsville Coke**

Connellsville, Pennsylvania, is the source of the best coking coal for the making of steel.

## **Corn on the Hoof**

Most of the corn produced in the United States is used to feed and fatten hogs and cattle, thus the term, "corn on the hoof."

## **Decentralization**

The movement of industries from concentrated industrial areas to various sections of the country because of the improved means of transportation, power developments and other factors tending to localize industry.

## **Localization of Industry**

The concentration of industries within given regions because of the advantages of the availability of labor supply, power, raw materials and good means of transportation.

## **Market**

The consumers to whom the manufacturer is interested in selling his products.

**Mesabi Range**

Located in Minnesota; the source of more than 80% of our iron ore.

**Open Hearth Process**

A method of changing pig iron to steel. Because of the better quality steel it produces, it is displacing the Bessemer Process.

**Open Pit Method**

The iron ore in the Mesabi Range is near the surface and the ore is dug from what resembles a huge open pit.

**Raw Materials**

Products in their unfinished or natural state; e.g., cotton, iron ore, coal.

**Refining**

The process of distilling petroleum to obtain its by-products.

**Scientific Management**

Adjustment of the various factors of production (land, labor, capital) so that a maximum of efficiency and a minimum of waste are attained.

**Stretch Out System**

A term applied by labor to the methods of the employer in the textile industry where the machine

worker is made to take care of four or five machines when the usual work is limited to three machines.

### Speed Up System

A term applied by labor to the method of driving the worker to produce more by increasing the speed of the moving belt.

## PART THREE

### OBJECTIVE TESTS

#### Completion Test

Complete each of the following statements by filling the blank with a word or phrase.

1. Cotton textile mills are moving from New England to the —.
2. The process of criss-crossing threads to make a piece of cloth is called —.
3. The city in the United States which leads in the manufacture of rubber goods is —.
4. Cement is a by-product of the — industry.
5. Steel is produced by two processes, the — process and the — process.
6. The leading steel manufacturing city of southern United States is —.

7. The country which is the strongest rival of the United States in selling cotton textiles to the Philippines is —.
8. Displacement of labor by machinery is called — unemployment.
9. The chief meat packing center in the United States is —.
10. Two large steel companies in the United States are Republic Steel and —.

### Multiple-Choice Test

Select the word or phrase that best completes the statement.

1. New England became a manufacturing center because (a) it was rich in raw materials, (b) it had a large number of unemployed people, (c) it had an abundance of water power.
2. Industrial cities in the United States are most numerous in the (a) Northeast, (b) Northwest, (c) Southwest.
3. Division of labor tends to (a) decrease production, (b) increase production, (c) make the individual independent.
4. The foremost manufacturing center in the United States is (a) New York City, (b) Chicago, (c) Pittsburgh.
5. A city noted for its manufacture of clothing is (a) New Haven, (b) Yonkers, (c) Rochester.

6. The center of automobile production is (a) Detroit, (b) Akron, (c) Pontiac.
7. The region around the Finger Lakes of New York is preferred for the growing of grapes because of (a) a skilled labor supply, (b) easy access to markets, (c) climatic conditions that prevent destructive frosts.
8. A city noted for the manufacture of camera equipment is (a) New Haven, (b) New York City, (c) Rochester.
9. In the development of industries a country will be most influenced by (a) the natural resources and climate of the country, (b) the character of the people, (c) the type of industries in neighboring countries.
10. The cities on the shores of the Great Lakes are increasing in importance in iron and steel production because of (a) the presence of cheaper labor, (b) location close to the ore, (c) less trans-shipment of the ore.

#### PART FOUR

#### ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Motion picture production is an example of a highly localized industry.
  - a. Name the city and state in which it is localized.



- b. Give two reasons why it is localized there.
  - c. The City of New York is the center to which the films come to be distributed to theatres all over the world. Give two reasons why New York City has become such a center.
- 2. Because of large-scale production today, many necessities and luxuries are considerably cheaper and more widely distributed than they were fifty years ago.
  - a. Name four articles in everyday use which are manufactured by large corporations.
  - b. State three reasons why it is possible for these companies to produce goods at low prices.
- 3. State three reasons for Detroit's leadership in the manufacture of automobiles.
  - a. Name two important industries that have been encouraged by automobile manufacture.
  - b. Explain why American automobile manufacturers specialize in the production of low priced rather than high priced cars.
- 4.
  - a. State three reasons for the concentration of manufacturing in the northeastern part of the United States.
  - b. State one reason why there has been a great growth of manufacturing in the South in recent years.

- c. Name four leading manufactured products of southern United States.
5. State two reasons why the meat packing centers are located mainly in the Central States.
  - a. Explain what is meant by the phrase "shipping corn on the hoof."
  - b. Give three by-products of the meat packing industry.
6. Within recent years there has been a trend away from the New England States toward the Southern States in the manufacturing of cotton textiles.
  - a. Give two reasons to account for the original location of the industry.
  - b. Give two advantages of the South in textile production that will account for the new movement.
  - c. Mention two handicaps of the South in this industry against Northern production.
7. "The machine is the friend of both skilled and unskilled labor."
  - a. In what way is this statement true?
  - b. What is labor's main objection to the mechanization of industry?
  - c. Why is labor opposed to the "stretch out system"?

8. The manufacturing activities of the people of the United States are concentrated in a few favored areas. These areas are changing to-day.
- a. Name and locate a leading center of each of the following industries in the United States:
    - (1) furniture.
    - (2) tire manufacturing.
    - (3) printing.
    - (4) milling of wheat.
    - (5) steel manufacturing.
  - b. Choose one of these five industries and name three factors that have determined its location.
  - c. Give one reason why industries are shifting from one locality to another.
9. In the past two or three decades a "New South" has emerged. The tendency in our Southern States has been away from a one crop system to more diversified farming and manufacturing.
- a. How has this change affected agriculture and manufacturing in the North?
  - b. Name two leading manufacturing industries in the South and discuss the advantages which led the South to develop those industries.

- c. Why did the N.R.A. and the Fair Labor Standards Act provide lower minimum wages for the Southern workers than for the Northern workers?
- 10. Show how definite progress in the elimination of waste in production has been made in the meat packing industry; petroleum industry.

# *Unit 6*

## *Problems of Distribution of Goods*

### PART ONE

#### STUDY OUTLINE

#### **I. EFFECTS OF TRANSPORTATION ON MODERN LIFE**

- A. Development of interdependence in place of self-sufficiency.
- B. Rise in the standard of living.
- C. Effects on production.
  - 1. Greater development of resources.
  - 2. Location of industrial plants.
    - a. Concentration.
    - b. Decentralization.
  - 3. Indirect effects.
    - a. Increased industrialization.
    - b. Increased division of labor.
    - c. Development of mass production.
- D. Increase in world competition.
  - 1. For sources of raw materials.
  - 2. For markets.

## II. RAILROADS

- A. The railway network in the United States.
  - 1. Location of major railways, routes and terminals.
  - 2. The part played by the time belts in a trip from coast to coast.
- B. How American railroads are organized to give efficient service.
- C. The continuous and seasonal flow of commodities over the major railway routes.
- D. What the railroads do for us.
  - 1. Passenger service.
  - 2. Freight service.
  - 3. Mail service.

## III. MOTOR VEHICLES

- A. What factors tend to favor motor vehicle transportation?
  - 1. More and better highways.
  - 2. Adaptation of vehicle to specialized requirements.
  - 3. Relatively small capital investment.
  - 4. Low cost of operation.
  - 5. Door-to-door delivery.
  - 6. Comparative freedom from government regulation at the beginning of its development.

B. What handicaps must the motor vehicle overcome?

1. Lack of uniform motor vehicle laws.
2. Increasing regulation by the government.
3. Limitation as to the nature of the material carried.
4. Increasing traffic congestion.
5. Increasing competition.

#### **IV. AIRPLANES**

A. What factors account for the rapidly increasing popularity of air transportation?

1. Speed and frequency of service.
2. Economy for passengers and high class freight.
3. Accessibility of regions formerly hard to reach.

B. Air routes.

1. United States.
2. International.

#### **V. PIPE LINES**

A. Reasons for the location of the network of pipe lines in the United States and of main lines in other important oil producing regions.

1. Separation of oil producing regions from refining centers.

2. Cost of pipe line transportation compared with the cost of other forms of transportation.

B. How the pipe line system functions.

## VI. SHIPS

A. A considerable part of American freight is carried on the Great Lakes and other inland waters.

1. Reasons for relative cheapness of water transportation.
2. Kinds of cargoes best suited to transportation by boat.
3. The Great Lakes as a highway of commerce.
  - a. The Lakes and their man-made improvements.
  - b. Chief Lake ports.
  - c. Cargoes carried.
  - d. Specially constructed Lake vessels and other modern freight handling facilities.
  - e. Disadvantages of the Lakes as a commercial route.
4. Other improved inland waterways in the United States.
  - a. Location of the principal rivers and canals.



- b.* Principal ports.
  - c.* Cargoes carried.
  - d.* Natural handicaps of America's waterways.
- B. Why have the inland waterways of other countries been so highly developed?
  - 1. Influence of favorable natural conditions.
  - 2. Necessity of transporting bulky cargoes cheaply.
- C. The ships that sail the seven seas "make the whole world one."
  - 1. A study of various kinds of boats classified according to their:
    - a.* Function.
    - b.* Routes and schedules.
  - 2. The "sea-lanes."
    - a.* Location of the world's principal trade routes, countries, ports and the bodies of water involved.
    - b.* Typical commodities moving over specific sea-lanes.
    - c.* Man's improvements on natural routes.
      - (1) Principal world canals.
      - (2) Harbor improvements.
      - (3) Safety measures.

3. The merchant marine.

a. The importance of a merchant marine as a:

- (1) Source of profit.
- (2) Link between mother countries and possessions.
- (3) Field of employment.
- (4) "Reserve" navy.

b. A comparison of the American merchant marine with those of other countries.

## VII. COMPARISON OF TRANSPORTATION METHODS

- A. Perishability of cargo.
- B. Cost.
- C. Speed.
- D. Insurance rates.
- E. Frequency of departure.
- F. Number of times goods must be loaded and unloaded while moving to destination.

## VIII. PROBABLE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF TRANSPORTATION

- A. Provision for better transportation facilities in regions which are today largely undeveloped.
  1. Location of such regions.

2. Why their transportation facilities are inadequate.

*a.* Influence of unfavorable natural conditions.

*b.* Sparse population.

*c.* Lack of capital.

B. What improvements in transportation are needed in the United States?

1. Low cost transportation from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Ocean.

*a.* Comparison of the relative advantages and disadvantages of the three routes proposed for improvement.

(1) St. Lawrence River.

(2) New York State Barge Canal-Hudson River.

(3) Mississippi River.

*b.* Bases of opposition to all these routes.

(1) Effect on existing transportation facilities.

(2) Effect on the trade and economic importance of sections of the United States outside of the Middlewest.

(3) Our declining foreign trade.

(4) Cost of construction and maintenance.

2. Development of a network of inland waterways to facilitate our domestic commerce.
  - a.* Connecting existing routes.
  - b.* Improving existing routes.
  - c.* Planning new routes.
3. Improvement of our highway system.
  - a.* Construction of new roads.
  - b.* Improvement of existing roads.
4. Coordination of the various types of transportation facilities.
  - a.* Effects of competition.
  - b.* Methods of bringing about coordination: unification of railroads and combination of railroads with other types of transportation facilities in a complementary system.
  - c.* The part to be played by the government in a comprehensive transportation scheme.

## IX. COMMUNICATION

- A. Benefits resulting from rapid communication.
  1. Tendency toward uniformity of prices for staples entering world trade.
  2. Hand to mouth buying.
  3. Advance knowledge of weather conditions.
  4. Time signals.
  5. Increase and standardization of wants.

- B. The methods of communication used to achieve such results.

## **X. STORING OF GOODS**

- A. Storing to assure the processor of a continuous supply.
- B. Storing of surplus crops.
- C. Storing for processing.
- D. Storage to eliminate or delay payment of tax.

## **XI. MARKETING**

- A. Types of middlemen.
- B. Case study (Marketing wheat).
  - 1. The functions of the grain elevator.
  - 2. The wheat exchange.
    - a. Location.
    - b. Functions.
- C. Case study (Individual marketing of fruit).
  - 1. In small communities.
    - a. From farmer direct to consumer: peddling.
    - b. From farmer to grocer to consumer.
  - 2. In large communities.
    - a. From farmer to consumer through public markets.
    - b. From farmer to wholesaler or commission merchant, to retailer, to consumer.

- D. Case study (Cooperative marketing).
  - 1. Advantages.
  - 2. Products marketed in this manner.
  - 3. Countries where cooperatives flourish.
- E. Some marketing problems of the manufacturer.
  - 1. Need for anticipating the demand.
  - 2. Factors involved in the marketing process.
    - a.* Seasons.
    - b.* Fashions.
    - c.* Holidays and festivals.
    - d.* Changing standards in taste.
    - e.* Unexpected phenomena.
  - 3. Methods used by manufacturers to aid in the efficient marketing of their products.
- F. Marketing in foreign lands.
  - 1. Advantages of foreign markets.
  - 2. Advantages of buying abroad.
  - 3. Obstacles to foreign trade.
  - 4. Aids to foreign marketing.

## PART TWO

### SIGNIFICANT TERMS

#### Customs Duties

Taxes placed on foreign goods entering our country.

## **Division of Labor**

Dividing the production of a product into several steps, each step being performed by a different worker.

## **Domestic Commerce**

Trade wholly within a country.

## **Foreign Commerce**

Trade between countries.

## **Free Port**

A designated zone near principal ports where goods from foreign countries may be unloaded for packaging, and stored for reshipment without payment of an import duty. A free port zone has been established in Staten Island, New York City.

## **Great Circle Route**

Airplanes and ships follow a semi-circular route in crossing the ocean because the earth is a sphere. On a circle, the shortest distance between two points is an arc.

## **Interstate Commerce**

Trade among several states.

## **Intrastate Commerce**

Trade going on within a given state and not passing beyond its boundaries.

### **Liner**

An ocean vessel that has a regular sailing schedule.

### **Merchant Marine**

The ships that are concerned with the transportation of cargoes and passengers.

### **Reciprocal Tariff Agreements**

The tariff policy which the United States has recently adopted to increase its foreign trade. The United States will lower its tariff rates in reciprocation for a lowering of rates by another country.

### **Sea Lanes**

The regular ocean routes which ships follow in crossing the ocean from one country to another.

### **Self-Sufficient Country**

A country which possesses sufficient resources to live comfortably and be almost or entirely independent of other countries.

### **Tariff**

A tax placed on imported goods to protect domestic producers.

### **Tramp Steamer**

An ocean vessel that does not have a regular sailing schedule but travels from port to port picking up cargoes as it finds them available.



## PART THREE

## OBJECTIVE TESTS

## Completion Test

Complete each of the following statements by filling the blank with a word or phrase.

1. The Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea are connected by the — canal.
2. The new plan by which railroads offer free trucking service is known as — delivery.
3. Two major Eastern railway lines are — and —.
4. A ship that has a regular sailing schedule is called a —.
5. The wheat exchange in Chicago is known by the name —.
6. The chief railroad center in the United States is —.
7. The concentration of certain industries in particular regions is called —.
8. A region set aside by the government where foreign goods may be landed for grading, packing and re-export without paying a duty is called —.

9. The Soo Canal connects Lake Huron with Lake —.
10. A steamer that does not travel a definite route and is not on a definite time schedule is called —.

### Multiple-Choice Test

Select the word or phrase that best completes the statement.

1. Articles of large bulk and small value are most economically carried by (a) railroads, (b) ships, (c) trucks.
2. The proposed St. Lawrence Seaway is intended to (a) help the Far West to compete with the Eastern states, (b) help the Middle-west to market its products more cheaply, (c) promote trade between the United States and Canada.
3. The United States is seeking to increase its foreign trade by (a) lowering its prices, (b) foreign advertising campaigns, (c) entering into trade agreements with foreign countries.
4. Rice sent from Asia to Europe is usually shipped (a) by way of the Cape of Good Hope, (b) across the Pacific and through the Panama Canal, (c) by way of the Red and Mediterranean Seas.

5. When it is noon in the City of New York, in the City of San Francisco it is (a) morning, (b) afternoon, (c) evening.
6. In the United States, oil is transported from the oil fields to the refineries located chiefly in (a) Rochester, N. Y., (b) Bayonne, N. J., (c) Tulsa, Oklahoma.
7. The inland waterway that carries more freight than any other is the (a) New York State Barge Canal System and the Hudson River, (b) Great Lakes, (c) Mississippi River System.
8. New York State is opposing construction of the proposed St. Lawrence waterway because (a) it would be very expensive, (b) it would diminish agriculture in northern New York State, (c) New York City would lose some of its foreign commerce.
9. The Welland Canal connects Lake Erie with (a) Lake Ontario, (b) Lake Michigan, (c) Lake Superior.
10. The name of the government body that regulates the rates of our national railroad and bus systems is (a) Federal Trade Commission, (b) Interstate Commerce Commission, (c) Public Service Commission.

## PART FOUR

### ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. The great progress in ocean transportation is due, in no small part, to the intense rivalry that exists among the great steamship companies of the different nations.
  - a.* Describe two improvements in ocean transportation in recent years.
  - b.* Why do governments encourage the growth of merchant marines?
  - c.* What difficulty do American shipping companies encounter in competing with foreign shipping companies?
  - d.* Should American exporters and importers use only American vessels? Give a reason for your answer.
2. For each of the following, name the means of shipment you would use and in each case give a reason for your answer:
  - a.* Iron ore from Duluth to Cleveland.
  - b.* A large quantity of lumber from Tacoma to New York.
  - c.* Coal from Scranton to New York.
  - d.* Ten bales of silk from New York to Paterson.

3. Railroad mileage in the United States has been declining for the past 20 years. Freight and passengers are using new means of transportation.
  - a. State two reasons why railroads are declining in importance as carriers of goods and people.
  - b. Describe two improvements that railroads are introducing to hold and increase their business.
  - c. Name two railroads that you would use in traveling from the City of New York to a city on the Pacific coast.
4.
  - a. Explain two essentials of a cooperative marketing plan like that of the California Fruit Growers Association.
  - b. Name two farm products, other than fruit, in which such a plan is being tried.
  - c. Name two benefits that a farmer might receive from such a plan.
5. The Pacific coast of the United States is becoming increasingly important in foreign trade.
  - a. Name two countries with which the Pacific coast ports carry on an extensive trade.
  - b. Name two leading ports on the Pacific coast.

- c. Name two important commodities exported from these ports and two products imported through these ports.
6. The Middlewest claims that with respect to water transportation it is the "forgotten" section of the United States.
  - a. In what way has the government aided the Eastern and Western states in shipping products cheaply?
  - b. Why is the Middlewest dissatisfied with its present transportation facilities?
  - c. The St. Lawrence Seaway is the route most favored as an aid to the Middlewest. Give one argument for it and one argument against it.
7. Although the United States is considered a self-sufficient country, Secretary Hull has been working toward the improvement of our foreign trade.
  - a. Give two advantages that American producers derive from foreign markets.
  - b. Mention one obstacle that American producers encounter in foreign trade.
  - c. Explain what is meant by "reciprocal trade agreements."
8. a. Give two advantages that motor vehicle transportation has over railroad transportation.

- b.* Explain why the significance of airplane transportation has been increasing within the past ten years.
  - c.* Give one argument for and one argument against government ownership of the railroads.
- 9. Water transportation is slower than other means of transportation, yet it still plays an important part in the transportation of goods.
  - a.* Name two commodities which are carried in great measure by our waterways.
  - b.* What are two disadvantages of water transportation?
- 10. Debate: Resolved that the government own and operate the railroads. Draw up four arguments for the affirmative and four arguments for the negative.

## *Unit 7*

# *Economic Geography of Selected Countries*

### PART ONE

## STUDY OUTLINE

### The British Commonwealth of Nations

#### **I. GREAT BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC VALUE TO ITS COLONIES AND ITS DOMINIONS**

- A. Conditions which make Great Britain a good market for raw materials and foodstuffs.
  - 1. Relatively small size; crowded population.
  - 2. Inadequacy of arable land with resulting dependence upon imported foodstuffs.
  - 3. Lack of suitable climate for growing certain crops; consequent dependence upon imported raw materials and foodstuffs.
  - 4. Relatively high standard of living.
  - 5. Abundance of mineral resources, particularly coal and iron.
  - 6. High degree of development of transportation and manufacturing industries.
- B. Factors which make Great Britain a good distributing center for the products of the Empire.



1. Location at the "front door of Europe" and on the chief commercial bodies of water.
2. Availability of far flung shipping services and natural advantages for shipping, such as good harbors.
3. Long established contacts and experience in marketing.
4. Availability of banking facilities.

## **II. ECONOMIC VALUE TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS AND COLONIES**

- A. How do location and other natural factors of the various widely separated regions produce a variety of raw materials and foodstuffs?
1. Case study: Canada as a source of products typical of vast, newly opened lands in the temperate zone. A comparison with Australia and New Zealand.
  2. Case study: India and the Malay States as sources of tropical and sub-tropical commodities produced by cheap labor.
  3. Case study: The Irish Free State as a source of such perishable products as milk, butter and eggs.
  4. Case study: The African possessions as a source of agricultural products ranging from temperate through sub-tropical to

tropical, and of a variety of minerals, especially gold and diamonds.

B. The members of the Empire provide excellent markets for the manufactured goods and the re-exports of Great Britain.

1. Great Britain.

a. Character of her exports.

b. Principal manufacturing centers.

2. Markets for British goods.

3. Rising competitors for these markets.

a. Manufacturers in foreign nations.

b. Manufacturers within the Dominions.

4. English efforts to retain these markets.

a. Modernization of British industries.

b. Preferential tariffs.

C. What provisions have been made to assure Great Britain that trade with the members of the Empire will not be interrupted?

1. The acquisition and maintenance of possessions or mandates in strategic locations; e.g., on the so-called "life line" or route to India: Aden and Palestine; in southern Asia: Hong Kong, Singapore, the Straits Settlements; near South America: the Falkland Islands.

2. The development of a strong navy and merchant marine.

Unrecorded

3. The control of short cuts in sea routes;  
e.g., the Suez Canal.
- D. The possessions furnish an outlet for Great Britain's surplus population.
  1. In government service.
  2. In the development of resources.

## France

### **I. WHAT FACTORS MAKE FRANCE RELATIVELY SELF-SUFFICIENT?**

- A. Natural conditions.
  1. Influence of climate.
    - a. Effect of the wide range of temperature from cool to sub-tropical on variety of crops.
    - b. Absence of arid regions due to adequacy and favorable distribution of rainfall.
  2. Influence of topography.
    - a. Great extent of plains affording good farming land, complemented by plateaus and mountains suitable for such industries as grazing and lumbering.
    - b. Availability of abundant water power.
    - c. Ease with which domestic commerce may be carried on.
      - (1) Numerous navigable waterways.

(2) Level land making railroad and canal building easy.

(3) Harbors and seaports favoring coastwise trade.

*d.* Long coast line favoring the fishing industry.

3. Effect of natural boundaries on the spirit of the people.

*a.* Predominance of natural boundaries giving rise to a spirit of intense nationalism.

*b.* Vulnerability of the North and Northeast due to level topography giving rise to a feeling of insecurity.

4. Favorable influence of variety of soil conditions: production of crops ranging from potatoes and rye to flowers for perfume.

5. Forest wealth.

6. Mineral resources: a study of the coal and iron deposits of northern and eastern France as a basis for the study of French manufacturing centers and manufactured products.

B. Characteristics of the people.

1. The popular desire for ownership of land or business enterprise. Effect on:

*a.* Number of peasants remaining on farms.

- b.* Size of towns and cities.
  - c.* Handicraft industries as contrasted with mass production: production of artistic commodities and luxuries; relative absence of overproduction.
  - d.* Relative freedom from poverty and prolonged unemployment.
  - e.* Thrift: resultant lack of desire for luxuries and modern conveniences.
  - f.* Size of farms: intensive methods of farming; small use of machinery and resultant demand for labor; effect on family unity.
  - g.* Comparative self-sufficiency of the French peasant; small surpluses for sale and relative freedom from dependence on world market prices.
2. Industrious, ambitious, intelligent, skillful, resourceful.

C. The French Colonial Empire.

- 1. Location of chief possessions.
- 2. Their value to France as:
  - a.* Sources of raw materials and foodstuffs.
  - b.* Markets for French products.
  - c.* Sources of income (taxes).
  - d.* A means of employment for French people.

D. The application of science.

1. Forestation of the sandy west coast plains.
2. The use of chemicals.
  - a. In agriculture.
  - b. In manufacturing.

E. Government interference with foreign trade to discourage imports: tariffs, quotas, subsidies, port duties.

## **II. WHAT ADVANTAGES DOES FRANCE DERIVE FROM ITS COMPARATIVE SELF-SUFFICIENCY?**

- A. Relative freedom from the vagaries of world trade.
- B. Comparative steadiness of employment for the population.
- C. Relatively high degree of preparedness for emergencies.

## **III. DESPITE ITS GREAT VARIETY OF PRODUCTS, FRANCE, NEVERTHELESS, IS DEPENDENT TO SOME EXTENT ON THE REST OF THE WORLD**

- A. Imports.
  1. Agricultural products.
  2. Minerals.
  3. Commodities best turned out by mass production methods.

B. How France pays for those commodities which she imports.

1. Export of products such as gowns and chinaware.
2. "Invisible" exports.
  - a. Tourist trade.
  - b. Services of the French merchant marine.
  - c. Investments in foreign countries.

### Germany

## I. HAS NATURE BEEN LIBERAL OR NIGGARDLY IN HER GIFTS TO GERMANY?

A. Her needs, as influenced by:

1. Her area and population.
2. Her standard of living.

B. What nature has provided.

1. Continental climate.
  - a. Range of temperature.
  - b. Rainfall.
2. Soil: predominantly sandy.
3. Topography.
  - a. Highlands in the South.
  - b. Plains in the North.
  - c. Rivers: size and direction of flow.
4. Minerals: location and extent.
5. Forests.

- C. Raw materials not available in Germany which she must either import or replace with substitutes.
- D. Effect of the Treaty of Versailles upon Germany's resources.

## **II. WHY DOES GERMANY WANT TO BE A SELF-SUFFICIENT COUNTRY?**

- A. Spirit of nationalism.
- B. Location such that war danger exists, with the possibility of being isolated.
- C. Value of self-sufficiency in time of peace.
  - 1. Increasing competition from other industrial countries.
  - 2. Increasing difficulty in finding markets for exports because of tariffs and other restrictions.
  - 3. Difficulty of obtaining credit for foreign trade.
  - 4. Effect on employment within the country.

## **III. HOW GERMANY HAS UTILIZED ITS LIMITED NATURAL RESOURCES**

- A. The application of science to environment.
  - 1. The development of the chemical industry.
  - 2. The application of science to farming.
  - 3. The use of substitute (ersatz) materials.
  - 4. The production of petroleum from coal.



- B. The development of the steel industry.
  - 1. Location.
  - 2. Its importance to Germany.
- C. The construction of a canal system for inland transportation.
  - 1. Reasons for the development of these canals.
  - 2. Their location with respect to manufacturing cities and to ports.
- D. Government aid to industry and commerce.

#### **IV. CAN GERMANY HOPE TO BECOME A SELF-CONTAINED COUNTRY?**

- A. Cost and durability of synthetic and "ersatz" products and resultant effect on the standard of living.
- B. Areas of possible expansion in Europe.
- C. The problem of acquiring a colonial empire.

### **The Scandinavian Countries**

#### **I. NATURAL HANDICAPS AND ADVANTAGES OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES**

- A. Topography.
  - 1. Rugged character of Norway and much of Sweden.
  - 2. Plains of Denmark.
  - 3. Long coastline with good harbors.

**B. Climate.**

1. Long winters, short summers.
2. Adequate rainfall.

**C. Natural resources.**

1. Forests in Norway and Sweden.
2. Iron in Sweden.
3. Water power resources in Norway and Sweden.
4. Herring, sardine and other fisheries.
5. Scarcity of timber and absence of minerals in Denmark.

**II. THE COOPERATIVES: ONE WAY IN WHICH THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES ARE SOLVING THEIR PROBLEM OF INADEQUACY OF RESOURCES****A. Danish.**

1. Cooperatives organized primarily for the marketing of dairy products.
2. Importance in export trade.
3. Government aid.
4. Effect on the standard of living in Denmark.

**B. Swedish cooperatives: organized by the consumers for the production and sale of the basic necessities of life.**

1. Manufacture chiefly for the home market.

2. Competition between cooperatives and private industry.
  3. Relation to government.
  4. Effect on prices.
- C. Community of interests among the cooperatives of the Scandinavian countries.

## Italy

### I. FACTORS AFFECTING ITALY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- A. Handicaps to development of manufacturing in Italy.
1. Lack of minerals, particularly coal, iron and petroleum.
  2. Transportation difficulties.
  3. Climate.
- B. Factors affecting agricultural development in Italy.
1. Favorable natural and economic conditions.
    - a. Variety of climate making possible variety of crops.
    - b. Fertile soil and level land in the Po Valley and in the area reclaimed from the Pontine Marshes.
    - c. Large population.
  2. Difficulties encountered in carrying on farming.

- a.* Lack of rainfall in the growing season.
- b.* Inadequacy of arable land due to:
  - (1) Density of population.
  - (2) Mountainous topography.
  - (3) Soil exhaustion.
  - (4) Swamps.
- c.* Small size of farms and scattered arrangement of fields at a distance from the villages.
- d.* Lack of scientific farming methods.

## **II. BY WHAT METHODS ARE THE ITALIANS NOW TRYING TO INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT AND THEREBY RAISE THEIR STANDARD OF LIVING?**

- A.** Improvements in agriculture.
  - 1. Land drainage and irrigation.
  - 2. Scientific agricultural methods and soil conservation.
- B.** Reforestation.
- C.** Development of certain lines of manufacturing.
  - 1. Utilizing the abundant labor supply.
  - 2. Utilizing the abundant water power.
  - 3. Utilizing the available raw materials.
  - 4. Supplying the large domestic market.
- D.** Increased emphasis on the so-called "invisible exports."

- E. Colonization in Africa.
- F. Search for new markets.

### **The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**

## **I. CONTROLLING GEOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON U.S.S.R.'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

- A. Location.
- B. Vastness of area.
- C. Topography.
  - 1. Vast extent of plains.
  - 2. Few mountain ranges.
  - 3. Few and poor natural harbors.
  - 4. Direction and flow of rivers.
- D. Climate.
- E. Natural resources.
  - 1. Soil.
  - 2. Forests.
  - 3. Fur-bearing animals.
  - 4. Minerals.
  - 5. Waterways.
  - 6. Water power.

## **II. RECENT ECONOMIC CHANGES IN THE U.S.S.R.**

- A. Aims.
  - 1. Modernization of agriculture and manufacture.

2. Higher standard of living.
3. Development of resources.
4. Self-sufficiency.

B. Methods.

1. Industrialization and mechanization.
2. Electrification.
3. Collectivization and mechanization of agriculture.
4. Socialization of all sources of wealth.
5. Education.
6. Government control of all domestic and foreign trade.
7. Settlement and development of Asiatic Russia.

C. Handicaps.

1. Vast size of country.
2. Illiteracy, inexperience and lack of skill on the part of the peasants.

## China

### I. WHAT CONDITIONS INFLUENCE AGRICULTURE IN CHINA? HOW HAVE THE CHINESE BEEN HANDICAPPED IN THEIR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT?

A. Advantages of China for farming.

1. Natural advantages.
  - a. Soil.

b. Climate.

- (1) Varied from sub-tropical to cool temperate.
- (2) Abundant rainfall except in drought years.

2. Human advantages.

a. Industry and perseverance of the farmers.

- (1) Conservation of the soil.
- (2) Economic use of water.
- (3) Utilization of organic wastes as fertilizer.
- (4) Crop rotation.

B. Handicaps in agricultural and industrial development.

1. Isolation.
2. Inadequacy of transportation and communication facilities.
3. Veneration of the past.
4. Character of the government.

## II. WHAT EFFECTS HAVE THESE CONDITIONS HAD UPON CHINA?

A. On agriculture.

1. Primitive methods.
2. Concentration upon a few crops or products.

- B. On industry.
  - 1. Slow industrial development.
  - 2. Small foreign trade.
- C. On foreign penetration and control.

### **III. CHINA'S FUTURE DEVELOPMENT LIES IN GREATER DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HER VARIED HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- A. Mineral resources.
  - 1. Coal.
  - 2. Petroleum.
  - 3. Iron ore.
  - 4. Copper.
  - 5. Lead, tin, zinc, antimony.
- B. Forest wealth.
- C. Agricultural resources.
  - 1. Need for modern methods of farming and of marketing.
  - 2. Need for the development of transportation facilities.
- D. Human resources.

### **IV. THE GROWING NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE YOUTH OF CHINA**



## Japan

### **I. WHAT FACTORS MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR JAPAN TO SELL GOODS CHEAPLY?**

#### **A. Natural resources of Japan.**

1. Favorable location for commerce.
2. Varied and stimulating climate.
3. Availability of some minerals.
4. Water power.
5. Good fishing grounds.

#### **B. Human resources.**

1. Large and crowded population.
2. Intelligent, energetic people.
3. Good system of education.
4. Strong government.

#### **C. Industries.**

1. Raw silk production.
2. Textile manufacture: cotton, rayon, silk.
3. Iron and steel making.
4. Toy and novelty manufacture.

#### **D. Business organization.**

1. Use of extremely modern methods.
2. Adoption of latest machinery.
3. Paternalistic relations between employers and employees.
4. Interlocking control of industry.

E. Trade.

1. Intensive efforts to expand.
2. Increasing variety of exports.
3. Importation of increasing amounts of raw materials.

## **II. WHY IS JAPAN SO DEPENDENT ON HER FOREIGN TRADE?**

- A. Small size of Japan in proportion to her population.
- B. Inadequacy of her raw material resources.

## **III. JAPAN'S EXPANSION IN CONTINENTAL ASIA**

### **The Argentine Republic**

## **I. FACTORS FAVORABLE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND GRAZING**

- A. Vast extent of grassy plains (pampas) free from rocks and trees; fertile soil.
- B. Climate predominantly moderate but verging into sub-tropical in the North and frigid in the South.
- C. Low population density.
- D. Location of agricultural and grazing lands relatively near the sea coast.
- E. Good harbors.

## **II. DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FARMING AND GRAZING**

- A. Plagues of locusts.
- B. Occasional droughts.
- C. Inadequacy of labor supply.
- D. Transportation problems.
- E. Scarcity of capital.

## **III. FACTORS UNFAVORABLE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING**

- A. Lack of mineral and power resources.
- B. Low population density.
- C. Distance from chief world markets.
- D. Inadequacy of transportation facilities.
- E. Late start in the industrial field.

## **IV. THE COUNTRIES WITH WHICH ARGENTINA TRADES MOST**

- A. Great Britain.
  - 1. Why is Great Britain Argentina's best customer?
  - 2. What advantages has Great Britain in selling goods to Argentina?
    - a. Large investment of British capital in Argentina.

- b. Need for a return cargo which justifies relatively low freight rates.
- c. Extent of British merchant marine and shipping services.

**B. United States.**

- 1. Why can the United States best supply Argentina's needs for certain imported goods?
  - a. Similarity of agricultural conditions in both countries.
  - b. Similarity of climatic and topographic conditions.
- 2. What products does Argentina export to the United States?

## **V. ARGENTINA'S PROBABLE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT**

### **Brazil**

## **I. FACTORS WHICH ACCOUNT FOR THE DELAYED DEVELOPMENT**

- A. Unfavorable topography.
- B. Unfavorable climate.
- C. Handicaps due to jungle growth.
- D. Minerals: deficient and inaccessible.
- E. Unfavorable location of waterpower resources.

- F. Poorly located grazing lands.
- G. Population largely unskilled.
- H. Inadequate educational facilities.
- I. Lack of capital.

## **II. CONDITIONS WHICH PROMISE GREAT POSSIBILITIES FOR THE FUTURE**

- A. Variety of climate.
- B. Good rainfall distribution.
- C. Abundant forest wealth.
- D. Fertile soil.
- E. Variety of agricultural crops.
  - 1. Coffee.
  - 2. Cotton.
  - 3. Tobacco.
  - 4. Rubber.
- F. Accessibility to Atlantic trade routes.
- G. Extensive grazing lands.
- H. Mineral wealth.
- I. Waterpower resources.

### **Mexico**

## **I. A STUDY OF PRESENT-DAY CONDITIONS IN MEXICO**

- A. The every-day life of the average Mexican.
  - 1. Standard of living.
  - 2. Occupation.
- B. Land ownership.

- C. The widespread use of hand labor.
- D. The inadequacy of transportation.

## **II. WHAT SOURCES OF WEALTH ARE AVAILABLE IN MEXICO?**

- A. Resources available for agricultural development.
  - 1. Variety of climatic and topographic conditions.
  - 2. Large labor supply.
  - 3. Large market.
- B. Advantages for manufacturing.
  - 1. Raw materials.
    - a.* Minerals.
    - b.* Agricultural products.
    - c.* Forest products.
  - 2. Power resources.
  - 3. Labor supply.
  - 4. Market.

## **III. IN WHAT WAYS HAVE MEXICO'S TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES BEEN ADVANTAGEOUS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS RESOURCES?**

- A. Effect of highlands on health and living comfort.
- B. Effect of variety of topography upon the variety of crops and other resources.
- C. Availability of waterpower in the highlands.

#### **IV. WHAT ARE THE OBSTACLES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION?**

- A. Influence of topography on climate and on industrial development.
  - 1. Effect on climate.
    - a.* Rainfall distribution.
    - b.* Temperature on plains.
  - 2. Effect on industries.
    - a.* Transportation.
    - b.* Agricultural enterprise.
- B. Influence of climate on the character of the population.

#### **V. WHAT DEVELOPMENTS ARE TAKING PLACE IN MEXICO AT PRESENT TO MAKE POSSIBLE A HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING?**

- A. Development of resources by Mexicans rather than by foreigners.
- B. Modernization and increased socialization of agriculture.
- C. Improvements in transportation facilities.
- D. Increase of educational facilities with emphasis on the practical application of education to farming and to trades.
- E. Increasing stability of government.

## The United States

### **I. A VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE**

#### **A. Natural features.**

1. Area in proportion to population.
2. Variety of climate.
3. Variety of topography.
4. Resources.
5. Location with regard to world commerce.

#### **B. Human resources.**

1. People.
2. Institutions that encourage enterprise.

#### **C. High technological development; degree to which it is being utilized and to which it is capable of being utilized.**

### **II. GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF LABOR AS A FACTOR IN RAISING OUR STANDARD OF LIVING**

#### **A. Agricultural areas.**

1. The wheat regions.
2. The corn belt.
3. Fruit and vegetable growing regions.
4. The cotton belt.

#### **B. Forest areas.**



C. Grazing lands.

1. Cattle areas.
2. Sheep areas.

D. Mining, drilling and quarrying.

1. Ferrous metals.
2. Non-ferrous metals.
3. Coal.
4. Petroleum.
5. Building materials.

E. Fisheries: salt water and fresh water.

F. Manufacturing and commercial regions.

1. Concentration in the Northeastern quarter: the North Atlantic seaboard and Great Lakes region.
2. Growing importance of the Pacific Coast region and of the South.

### **III. FACTORS TENDING TOWARD CENTRALIZATION AND THOSE TENDING TOWARD DECENTRALIZATION OF INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES**

A. Factors favorable to centralization.

1. Language and background.
2. Transportation and communication.
3. Federal government: growing control over industry, commerce and banking.

**B. Factors favoring decentralization.**

1. Huge area and climatic and topographic sectionalism.
2. Long distance power transmission.
3. Sectional rivalry for industry.
4. Differences in labor standards.

**IV. RELATIONS WITH THE REST OF THE  
WORLD: SELF-SUFFICIENCY VERSUS IN-  
TERDEPENDENCE**

**PART TWO**

**SIGNIFICANT TERMS**

**Carrying Trade**

Countries with large merchant marines derive an income from transporting freight and passengers for other nations.

**Chicle**

The substance from which chewing gum is made; found in Mexico.

**Entrepot**

When one country imports goods in order to re-export them to other countries, it is said to be carrying on an entrepot (re-distributing) trade.

**Ersatz Industries**

The industries in Germany which are concerned with the production of synthetic products.

**Expropriation**

A policy followed by certain governments of taking over privately owned property. Mexico recently expropriated American oil fields.

**Fiords**

The deep indentations along the coast of Norway.

**Fur Farming**

Raising of silver foxes as an industry in the Prince Edward Islands of Canada.

**Gran Chaco**

The area in South America disputed by Bolivia and Paraguay.

**Invisible Items**

Transactions between foreign countries which do not involve shipment of material goods but involve payment from one country to the other; e.g., England receives payment for carrying passengers on its ships.

**Land of Cooperatives**

A descriptive term applied to Denmark because of its many cooperatives.

**Life Line**

England's route to her colonies through the Strait of Gibraltar, Mediterranean Sea, Suez Canal to the Red Sea.

**Loess**

A soil found in the northwestern part of China which is very fertile when watered.

**Maritime Provinces**

The Canadian provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which have fishing as a major industry.

**Open Door Policy**

A policy that permits foreign countries equal trade opportunities in China.

**Pampas**

The treeless, grassy plains of Argentina.

**Peons**

The poor peasants of Mexico.

**Polish Corridor**

A narrow strip of land separating Germany proper from East Prussia.

**Prairie Provinces**

The Canadian provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which are the wheat granaries of Canada.

**River of Sorrows**

The name applied to the Yellow River (Hwang Ho) in China because of the losses caused by its overflowing.

**Roof of the World**

The name applied to Tibet because of its location on a lofty plateau.

**Steppes**

The treeless grasslands of Russia.

**Terra Roxa**

The rich red soil on which the coffee crop grows in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

**Tundras**

The frozen swamp lands in the Arctic regions of Canada and Russia.

**THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS****Completion Test**

Complete each of the following statements by filling the blank with a word or phrase.

1. The port in England which is considered as the entrepot of the country is —.
2. The shallow waters off Newfoundland where cod and herring are caught are known as the —.

3. Most of the wheat grown in Canada is — wheat.
4. The principal railroad center of mid-western Canada is the City of —.
5. The greatest shipbuilding center of the British Isles is located on the River —.
6. The city in England which leads in the manufacture of cotton cloth is —.
7. The leading wheat market of Canada is the City of —.
8. The Strait of Gibraltar connects the Atlantic Ocean with —.
9. The two-way agreement between Canada and England in their foreign trade is known as a — agreement.
10. The agricultural product of British Malayas which the United States imports in greatest quantities is —.
11. The country that holds a mandate over Palestine is —.
12. The fiber in the production of which India leads the world is —.
13. The name of the island off the coast of China which is the base for British trade in the Orient is —.
14. The name of the island off the coast of India which produces great quantities of tea is —.
15. The name of the city which is located at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula is —.

16. The animal pest of Australia which has also been a source of profit is the —.
17. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are called the — provinces.
18. The Canadian province that is known for its fur farming industry is —.
19. The city in England famous for its fine cutlery is —.
20. The — Sea is the most important commercial body of water in the world.

### Multiple-Choice Test

Select the word or phrase that best completes the statement.

1. The word which best describes the climate of India is (a) oceanic, (b) monsoon, (c) continental.
2. Canada is the leading producer of (a) nickel, (b) tin, (c) antimony.
3. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is valuable to England as a source of (a) wheat, (b) coal, (c) cotton.
4. The “Queen Mary” was built in the shipyards in the valley of the (a) Thames, (b) Clyde, (c) Mersey.
5. Cotton manufacturing developed in the western part of England because of (a) the density of population, (b) the nearness to raw cotton, (c) the humid climate.

6. India's population is (a) centered in the two river valleys in the North, (b) scattered evenly over the entire area, (c) concentrated in the Southern part.
7. Belfast is noted for its production of (a) linen, (b) cotton goods, (c) woolen goods.
8. Leeds is noted for its production of (a) linen goods, (b) cotton goods, (c) woolen goods.
9. Canada wants a tariff on imported manufactured goods because (a) most other countries have tariffs, (b) she wants to develop her own manufacturing industries, (c) she wants to lower the price to the consumer.
10. Great Britain is desirous of controlling a large empire (a) to furnish soldiers in time of war, (b) to furnish coaling stations for her ships, (c) to furnish an outlet for her own manufactured goods.
11. Much of Australia is not suited to agriculture because of (a) its nearness to the equator, (b) the rocky soil, (c) the location of the chief mountain ranges.
12. Of the following countries, the one whose export trade has benefited most from the introduction of the refrigerator ship is (a) China, (b) Cuba, (c) New Zealand.
13. Montreal's greatest handicap as a seaport is (a) its lack of a hinterland, (b) the freezing



over of the St. Lawrence River, (c) its poor harbor.

14. The Kimberley mines in South Africa are noted for the production of (a) gold, (b) diamonds, (c) copper.
15. The raw material in the production of which Canada enjoys a virtual monopoly is (a) antimony, (b) asbestos, (c) tungsten.
16. Great Britain's "life line" refers to the route (a) from the United States to the British Isles, (b) from the British Isles through the Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, to India, (c) from the British Isles across the Atlantic to South America.
17. A city located at the southernmost end of a continent is (a) Bergen, (b) Santiago, (c) Capetown.
18. The most important factor in the limited population of Australia is (a) the nearness to the equator, (b) the strict immigration laws, (c) the lack of opportunities for a livelihood.
19. The Rand mines in South Africa are noted for the production of (a) copper, (b) gold, (c) diamonds.
20. The entire population of Canada is most nearly numerically equal to the (a) State of New York, (b) City of London, (c) Borough of Brooklyn.

### Essay Questions

1. We usually associate manufacturing with densely populated areas, yet manufacturing is of increasing importance in Australia, a thinly populated country.
  - a. Give two advantages which Australia has for manufacturing.
  - b. Why is manufacturing of increasing importance in Australia?
  - c. How will the increase of manufacturing in Australia affect Great Britain?
  - d. Give three factors which account for the small population of Australia.
2. Great Britain is watching closely the situation in Spain, in Africa and in China because she sees in those strategic points possible threats to her empire.
  - a. Give two reasons which explain why England has built up an extensive empire.
  - b. Describe two difficulties that are ever present in the maintenance of this empire.
  - c. Name two factors which tend to bind the members of the empire together.
3. Although Canada and the United States were settled at the same time, the resources of Canada have not been developed to the same extent as those of the United States.

- a. Name two resources which are found in both countries.
  - b. Name two commodities which are produced in large quantities in the United States but which are not produced in Canada.
  - c. Do you think Canada is likely to become a serious rival of the United States as a manufacturing nation? Give two reasons for your answer.
4. Although Great Britain is the most important member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, she is having difficulty in maintaining a position of industrial and commercial leadership.
  - a. Name four overseas members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.
  - b. For each member that you have named, give a specific contribution that it makes to the industrial life of the mother country.
  - c. What development in the overseas members of the Commonwealth is making it more difficult for Great Britain to maintain her industrial leadership?
  - d. Describe one condition in Great Britain that handicaps her industrial progress.
5. India is one of England's great markets for goods though the two countries are separated by thousands of miles of water.

- a.* Name four bodies of water through which a ship must pass in going from London to Calcutta.
  - b.* Name and locate two British possessions along this route.
  - c.* Should the Mediterranean route be closed, other sea-routes would still be available for use by British boats going to India. Name two of these routes.
6. Australia has a great need for all kinds of labor; nevertheless, it has very rigid immigration laws.
  - a.* Name two industries in Australia that would be greatly benefited by an increased supply of labor.
  - b.* Name two countries whose emigrants Australia would deny admittance. Tell why.
  - c.* Give two natural handicaps that hinder industrial development in Australia.
7. Concerning each of the factors listed below, state whether it hinders or helps England in her struggle for world trade and how it does so.
  - a.* Her large merchant marine.
  - b.* Her island position.
  - c.* Her many colonies.

- d.* The relatively high standard of living of her workers.
  - e.* Her skilled labor.
- 8. The carrying trade of the British Isles is an important feature of her economic life.
  - a.* Explain the meaning of the term, "carrying trade."
  - b.* Give two reasons why Great Britain is the leading carrying nation of the world.
  - c.* State two ways in which England has profited from this carrying trade.
- 9. England became interested in the conflict between Italy and Ethiopia because she felt her trade route to India through the Suez Canal was endangered. This route is called England's "life-line."
  - a.* Give two ways in which British industry depends upon the people of India.
  - b.* In recent years, Japan has been increasing her trade with India. Give two advantages which Japan has over Great Britain in carrying on such trade.
- 10. English wheat lands are made to yield more than twice as many bushels per acre as do the wheat lands in the United States.
  - a.* What is the prevailing type of cultivation in:
    - (1) England? (2) the United States?

- b. Explain why England and the United States differ in the types of cultivation used.
- c. State one reason why England is trying to decrease her food imports.
- d. There are some agricultural products which England must continue to import. Name two of these and explain why they cannot be produced in England.

## THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

### FRANCE AND ITALY

#### Completion Test

Complete each of the following statements by filling the blank with a word or phrase.

1. The chief French port on the Mediterranean Sea is the City of —.
2. The climate of southern France is best described as —.
3. The railroad center of France is the City of —.
4. The region, rich in coal deposits, which was returned to Germany after a plebiscite vote was —.
5. The City of Lille is known as a — center.
6. — is a famous port at the mouth of the Seine River.
7. The Paris Basin is well known as a rich — region.

8. The famous land reclamation project in Italy is the —.
9. The rich agricultural section in northern Italy is the — valley.
10. The home of the Vatican is located in the city of —.
11. The chief industrial city of Italy is —.
12. The leading occupation of Italy is —.
13. The so called “vegetable cow” of Italy refers to the agricultural product —.
14. To overcome its deficiency of coal, Italy has turned to the development of — as a source of power.
15. The mountain range of northern Italy is the —.

### **Multiple-Choice Test**

Select the word or phrase that best completes the statement.

1. A city noted for the manufacturing of silk goods is (a) Lowell, (b) Genoa, (c) Lyons.
2. The increased use of cottonseed oil as a substitute for olive oil may decrease the sale of the farmers of (a) Russia, (b) southern United States, (c) the Mediterranean.
3. Bordeaux is best known as an exporter of (a) wine, (b) camphor, (c) silk.

4. The Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea are connected by the (a) Suez Canal, (b) Soo Canal, (c) Welland Canal.
5. Germany invaded France during the Great War by way of Belgium because (a) the Belgians gave them permission to go through, (b) that route offered no topographic obstacles, (c) the forts along the frontier were antiquated.
6. France's iron and steel industry was greatly aided by (a) the discovery of iron deposits in South Africa, (b) the return of Lorraine by Germany in 1919, (c) the destruction of factories during the Great War.
7. Italy is establishing colonies in northern Africa because (a) the climate there is the same as in the mother country, (b) that part of the world is near the mother country, (c) the new country is rich in mineral resources.
8. Italy manufactures products requiring a great amount of hand labor (a) because of her large population, (b) because of her abundance of water power, (c) because she lacks capital for machinery.
9. Nearly all of Italy's colonies are located in the continent of (a) South America, (b) Africa, (c) Asia.
10. The best agricultural region in Italy is in (a) the Po Valley, (b) the South, (c) the West.



11. The product which Italy has used as a substitute for butter is (a) the olive, (b) oleomargarine, (c) lard.
12. Sicily is famous for its crop of (a) wine grapes, (b) lemons, (c) apples.
13. Italy's new industrial development was aided greatly by the (a) importation of oil, (b) discovery of new coal deposits, (c) increased use of hydro-electric power.
14. The word that best describes the climate of Italy is (a) oceanic, (b) monsoon, (c) Mediterranean.
15. Italy may be described as a (a) "Have not" country, (b) "Have" country, (c) an almost self-sufficient country.

### Essay Questions

1. Italy is striving to become a more nearly self-sufficient nation.
  - a. Why is agriculture the leading industry in Italy at present?
  - b. Account for the relatively slow development of manufacturing in Italy.
  - c. Describe two methods by which Italy is now striving to develop industries other than agriculture.
2. "Italy's chief source of wealth is its abundant labor supply. Its chief weakness is its insufficient natural resources."

- a.* Name three natural resources of which Italy does not have a sufficient supply.
  - b.* Discuss two ways in which Italy is trying to overcome this shortage of natural resources.
3. Natural conditions influence to a large extent the types of work the people in a country will do. Illustrate this influence by describing natural conditions and industries in France; in Italy. (Be sure to show clearly the relation between the natural conditions and the industries you describe.)
4. The explanation of France's economic development is to be found in her topography, her climate and in her mineral resources.
  - a.* Describe the topography and the climate of France.
  - b.* Show how the topography, climate and mineral resources of France have influenced her economic development.
5. Many territorial changes have taken place on the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa during the last few years. The countries which have acquired new territory are Germany, Japan and Italy.
  - a.* For each of these countries, name the region which it has recently acquired.

- b. Give two benefits which countries hope to derive when they acquire new territory.
  - c. Give one unfortunate effect which may result from such expansion.
- 6. France is almost a self-sufficient nation.
  - a. State two facts that prove or disprove this statement.
  - b. Name two leading industries of France.
  - c. Name two of her leading customers.
  - d. Name two ways in which France's colonies are of great value to her.
- 7. Why is France said to have the best location for trade of any country in Europe?
  - a. Why did her coal prove to be unfortunately located during the World War?
  - b. Why are the boundaries of France more than satisfactory as national boundaries?
- 8. a. "When business is in a depression, the French exporter (manufacturer) is the first to suffer." How has the type of manufacturing caused the French manufacturer to be particularly subject to business depressions?
  - b. Why isn't the American producer affected the same way?
- 9. The development of industry has been the salvation of many countries as an outlet for the

maintenance of the well being of the nation primarily dependent on agriculture.

- a.* Why is agriculture so important to Italy?
  - b.* Name two methods Italy is using to overcome her lack of natural resources.
  - c.* Explain her present emphasis on the development of her water power resources.
10. Italy's venture into Ethiopia has been criticized by many nations, but Italy has defended it as necessary for her future existence.
- a.* Why has Italy found it necessary to obtain additional territory?
  - b.* Could the money spent on the war have been used to greater advantage in developing the nation internally? Defend your answer.

## THE NORTH SEA COUNTRIES

### GERMANY, DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN

#### Completion Test

Complete each of the following statements by filling the blank with a word or phrase.

1. The Saar Basin is rich in deposits of —.
2. An agricultural product in the production of which Germany leads the world is —.
3. The city known as the "Pittsburgh of Germany" is —.

4. The Kiel Canal connects the North Sea and the —.
5. Germany is producing oil by changing — into petroleum.
6. The great steel making region in Germany is —.
7. The river that flows through the Polish Corridor is the — River.
8. The name of the mountain range which separates Germany from Italy is —.
9. The Danube River flows into the — Sea.
10. The name of the city which is located at the mouth of the Rhine River is —.
11. The deep indentations along the coast of Norway are called —.
12. The country described as the “land of co-operatives” is —.
13. The country famous for its match industry is —.
14. The — industry in Norway is largely a result of the development of its water power resources.
15. The “ersatz” industries in Germany are concerned with the production of — products.
16. Hamburg and — are Germany’s two leading seaports.
17. Germany, in 1939, took back the City of — which was developed as the port of Lithuania.

18. The Sudeten area, which Germany retrieved in its expansion policy, was a part of —.
19. The control of Danzig is disputed by Germany and —.
20. Most of Sweden's iron ore is exported to —.

### Multiple-Choice Test

Select the word or phrase that best completes the statement.

1. The country that has the most efficient system of inland waterways is (a) France, (b) Germany, (c) Russia.
2. The country which was taken over in greater part by Germany as a result of the Munich Pact in 1939 was (a) Albania, (b) Austria, (c) Czechoslovakia.
3. Germany's manufacture of synthetic nitrates (a) has had no effect on Chile's price of nitrates, (b) will lower the price of Chilean nitrates, (c) will raise the price of Chilean nitrates.
4. Germany invaded France during the Great War by way of Belgium because (a) the Belgians gave them permission to go through, (b) Germany wanted to annex Belgium, (c) the route offered no topographic obstacles.
5. Beet sugar rather than cane sugar is raised in Germany because (a) the climate is better suited to the growing of beet sugar, (b) the

Germans do not possess the cheap labor to raise cane sugar, (c) the Germans prefer beet sugar.

6. The dairies of Denmark market their products through organizations known as (a) cartels, (b) cooperatives, (c) trusts.
7. The "Workshop of Germany" refers to (a) the region of the Ruhr Valley, (b) the City of Berlin, (c) the City of Hamburg.
8. Fishing is relatively less important in the United States than in Norway because (a) the Americans do not take as readily to fishing, (b) the standard of living in the United States is higher than in Norway, (c) the United States government does not encourage fishing with the same zeal as does the Norwegian government.
9. The country referred to as the "land of the midnight sun" is (a) Sweden, (b) Norway, (c) Denmark.
10. The city in Germany known for its vast potash deposits is (a) Strassfurt, (b) Munich, (c) Bremen.
11. The mouth of the Rhine River is in (a) Germany, (b) the Netherlands, (c) Belgium.
12. The "Krupp Industries" in Germany are mainly concerned with the production of (a) steel and ammunition, (b) aluminum products, (c) cutlery.

13. The "Manchester of Germany" is the city of  
(a) Dresden, (b) Chemnitz, (c) Berlin.
14. A leading export of Norway is (a) lumber, (b) wheat, (c) copper.
15. Denmark's best customer for her dairy products is (a) Germany, (b) England, (c) France.

### Essay Questions

1. Many territorial changes have taken place on the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa during the last few years. The countries which have acquired new territory are Germany, Italy and Japan.
  - a. For each of these countries, name the region which it has recently acquired.
  - b. Give two benefits which countries hope to derive when they acquire new territory.
  - c. Give one unfortunate effect which may result from such expansion.
2. The Scandinavian countries illustrate one method of overcoming the handicap of unfavorable natural conditions. They have developed an efficient organization for the production and distribution of goods.
  - a. Name two of the Scandinavian countries.
  - b. Give three unfavorable natural conditions which have handicapped the development of these countries.



- c. State two advantages of cooperative organizations as developed in these countries.
3. Norway and Sweden are situated on the same peninsula and in about the same latitude. Although they have a few industries in common, for the most part they have developed along different industrial lines.
  - a. Name two industries common to both countries and explain why these countries are well suited to the industries named.
  - b. Norway has developed a much larger merchant marine than Sweden has. Why?
  - c. Name one industry that has been highly developed in Sweden but not in Norway. Explain.
4. "Coal and chemistry have played an important part in the industrial and commercial development of Germany."
  - a. Explain how an abundant supply of coal plays an important part in the industrial development of a nation.
  - b. Describe one contribution which chemistry has made to German agriculture.
  - c. Name two chemical products that have been important in the export trade of Germany.
5. The German leaders have defended their program of expansion as a just one. They con-

demned the Treaty of Versailles, ascribing their expansionist program to the unfairness of the treaty.

- a. What were three territorial losses suffered by Germany as a result of the Treaty of Versailles?
    - b. Explain, briefly, how Germany rose to be one of the leading powers even after these regions were taken away from her.
    - c. What are likely to be two effects of Germany's expansion program?
6. In recent years, a number of so-called "sore spots" have developed in Europe. Most of these points are in borderlands between countries. Several of them involve navigable rivers which serve more than one country.
  - a. Name two such rivers in Europe over whose valleys disputes have arisen between countries in recent years.
  - b. Name the countries involved in each of these disputes.
  - c. For one of the rivers named in (a), give two factors which make its valley economically important.
7. Germany's "imperialistic drive" in 1938 and 1939 revealed the aim of the German leaders to make Germany a self-sufficient country.

- a. What is meant by the term "imperialistic drive"?
  - b. Give two reasons why Germany wants to be self-sufficient.
  - c. Describe two other means Germany has employed to overcome her lack of raw materials.
8. a. Why is Norway described as "the land of the midnight sun"?
- b. Why is Denmark described as "the land of cooperatives"?
- c. "Sweden, the Middle Way" is the title of a book describing the cooperative organizations in Sweden. Give two advantages that the people derive from consumer cooperative organizations.
9. Germany has been described as "the country with the most efficient system of inland waterways."
- a. Name three important rivers in Germany.
- b. Explain why Germany has developed her inland waterways to deserve the above title.
- c. Explain why Germany is developing the Danube River for commercial transportation.
10. Nature has been niggardly in several instances in her gifts to both Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

- a. Discuss the various methods used by Germany to overcome her natural deficiencies.
- b. How have the Scandinavian countries overcome their deficiencies?

## RUSSIA, CHINA, JAPAN

### Completion Test

Complete each of the following statements by filling the blank with a word or phrase.

1. England's most important competitor in the sale of cotton textiles in India is —.
2. The Russian port on the Black Sea is —.
3. The mineral that the United States imports from Russia for the manufacture of steel is —.
4. The wind which brings rain to China is called the —.
5. Baku is noted for its production of —.
6. Japan's foreign trade is mainly with —.
7. The empire created out of territory in northern China is called —.
8. The country which is the strongest rival of the United States in selling cotton textiles in the Philippines is —.
9. The name of the island located off the coast of China which is the base for British trade in the Orient is —.
10. The section of Russia which has the greatest wealth and variety of resources is called the —.

11. A product of Manchukuo that is rich in oil and protein is —.
12. The nation leading in the production of raw silk is —.
13. The leading industrial city of China is —.
14. The mineral found in the Ural Mountain region in the production of which Russia is a leading producer is —.
15. Russia's famous port on the Pacific is —.
16. The vast treeless plains of northern Russia are called —.
17. The two most important rivers of China are — and —.
18. The mineral in the production of which China leads the world is —.
19. A shipbuilding city of Japan is —.
20. The first Five Year Plan of Russia stressed the development of — industries.

### **Multiple-Choice Test**

Select the word or phrase that best completes the statement.

1. The cause of frequent periods of famine in southeastern China is (a) the laziness of the people, (b) the short growing season, (c) the occasional failure of the monsoon.
2. Kobe is located in (a) China, (b) Japan, (c) Russia.

3. Russia has been exporting wheat because (*a*) she wants to get money to pay for machinery, (*b*) she has more than her people can use, (*c*) wheat is not perishable.
4. Russia is introducing American machine methods of manufacture (*a*) because of her desire to produce large quantities of goods cheaply, (*b*) because of the high cost of land labor there, (*c*) because of her large supply of raw materials.
5. The Chinese cultivate rice rather than wheat because (*a*) there is insufficient moisture for wheat growing, (*b*) rice yields a greater quantity of food per acre than wheat, (*c*) rice cultivation requires less work.
6. The mineral which is exported from Brazil and Russia to be used in the steel industry is (*a*) nickel, (*b*) manganese, (*c*) tin.
7. Few animals are raised for meat in Japan because (*a*) the soil is not suited to grazing, (*b*) there is no market for meat in Japan, (*c*) the land is needed for crops for the dense population.
8. Rice sent from Asia to Europe is usually shipped (*a*) by way of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, (*b*) across the Pacific and through the Panama Canal, (*c*) overland across India and Russia.

9. Russia does not play an important part in foreign trade at present because (a) she has nothing to sell, (b) she cannot get satisfactory credit terms, (c) she is too busy reconstructing her own economic life.
10. Japan wants China to be friendly because she (a) wants to sell goods to China, (b) wishes to encourage Chinese to settle in Japan, (c) desires to buy manufactured goods from China.
11. The Volga River empties into the (a) Black Sea, (b) Caspian Sea, (c) Mediterranean Sea.
12. The soil fertility of China is renewed each year by the annual overflow of the (a) Yangtse River, (b) Don River, (c) Yellow River.
13. Russia's most serious drawback is her lack of (a) good roads and outlets to the sea, (b) coal and iron, (c) variable climate.
14. Japan is a world leader in the production of (a) cotton textiles, (b) rayon products, (c) woolen goods.
15. China leads in the production of (a) antimony, (b) tin, (c) nickel.
16. Russia's modern policy in agriculture is called (a) collectivization, (b) Stakhanoffism, (c) individualization.
17. The Gobi Desert is in (a) China, (b) Japan, (c) Russia.
18. Loess is (a) a mineral resembling copper, (b)

a wind-blown fertile soil covering certain sections of China, (c) a cereal grown in China.

19. The leading producer of natural camphor is (a) Japan, (b) China, (c) Russia.
20. The country in which deforestation played a significant part in the result of floods is (a) Japan, (b) China, (c) Russia.

### Essay Questions

1. The U.S.S.R. is a country of vast resources. It is attempting through a planned economy to utilize these resources in order to achieve a higher standard of living.
  - a. Name four natural resources of the U.S.S.R. which may help her to become a highly industrialized country.
  - b. Why is the Ukraine considered one of the most valuable parts of the U.S.S.R.?
  - c. Describe two important changes which have been introduced in the field of Russian agriculture.
  - d. Give one way in which the U.S.S.R. is attempting to develop transportation facilities connecting her with the rest of the world.
2. China proper is only one-third as large as the United States and half of its area is mountainous; yet it contains more than 340 million people.



- a. Name two geographic conditions which enable such a large population to live in such a relatively small area.
  - b. Using a specific crop, show how China's farming methods differ from ours.
  - c. What changes in China will help to raise the standard of living?
3. Recognition of Russia by the United States may be of considerable importance to the commerce of both countries.
  - a. Name three products that the United States might export in large quantities to Russia.
  - b. Name three products needed by the United States which Russia can supply.
  - c. How is an increase in the volume of trade between the United States and Russia likely to affect the trade between England and Russia? between France and Russia?
4. Japanese development of Manchukuo's resources has been compared to the development of Mexico's resources by Americans.
  - a. Compare the resources which are being developed in Manchukuo with those that are being developed in Mexico.
  - b. Give two reasons why the Japanese have developed Manchukuo.
  - c. Explain why Americans have developed Mexico's resources.

- d.* Compare the methods used by the Japanese with those used by the Americans in developing the resources of these countries.
- 5. Russia is rapidly changing from a predominantly agricultural country to a more balanced agricultural and industrial country:
  - a.* Name three raw materials in Russia which make this change possible.
  - b.* What benefits do the Russian people expect from this change?
  - c.* How will this change affect the people of western Europe and the United States?
  - d.* Give two reasons why Russia will remain for a long time an important producer of agricultural products.
- 6. Japan is one of our best customers; at the same time, this country is one of our keenest rivals in the world market.
  - a.* Name two commodities which the United States sells to Japan in large quantities and two which Japan sells to the United States.
  - b.* Both countries sell cotton textiles. State one advantage which the United States has in the manufacturing of such textiles and one advantage which Japan has.
  - c.* Has the development of the rayon industry benefited or harmed Japan? Give a reason for your answer.

7. "The great population of Asia provides the world's finest market for the future. That market has as yet been barely touched."
- What is the chief occupation of the people of Asia?
  - In what way does Asia provide a good market for the exports of the United States?
  - State two conditions in China that should be improved in order that there may be an increase in the foreign trade of China.
  - Name two important products for which the people of the United States are dependent on southeastern Asia.
8. "Some countries have been especially favored by nature. The Soviet Union is one of these."
- Describe briefly how nature has favored the Soviet Union in:
    - Climate and topography.
    - Natural resources.
  - Tell briefly how the people of the Soviet Union have made use of these favorable factors in an attempt to become self-sufficient.
9. China's civilization is much older than that of Europe, yet her industries lag far behind the industries of Europe.
- State three reasons for China's failure to develop a high degree of industrialization.

- b.* Name three natural resources with which China is abundantly supplied.
  - c.* Name two commodities exported from China in large quantities in normal times.
- 10. Japan and Russia are the chief contenders for supremacy on the Pacific coast of Asia.
  - a.* Give two reasons for the rivalry of these two countries.
  - b.* What condition in Europe accounts for the increased interest of Russia in her Asiatic possessions?
  - c.* State two difficulties which Russia has encountered in attempting to develop her Asiatic areas.
- 11. Japan has frequently been described as the Great Britain of the Far East.
  - a.* Give five important particulars in which you find a resemblance between these two countries. Illustrate wherever possible.
  - b.* Why have Japan and Great Britain become keen rivals in the world market?
- 12. "The U.S.S.R. is a storehouse of great natural wealth, until recently left untouched. Through a planned economy it is attempting to develop these resources and achieve a higher standard of living."
  - a.* Discuss briefly the difference between the First and Second Five Year Plans.

- b. Mention three raw materials which the U.S.S.R. possesses and which are essential to a country's industrial development.
- c. State three factors that are influencing the success or failure of Russia's program.

## **ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, MEXICO**

### **Completion Test**

Complete each of the following statements by filling the blank with a word or phrase.

- 1. The largest city in South America is —.
- 2. Mexico's principal seaport is —.
- 3. The raw material imported by the United States from Brazil for the manufacture of steel is —.
- 4. Argentina's principal seaport is —.
- 5. The northern part of Argentina lies in the — zone.
- 6. A product of Yucatan which is used by wheat growers in the United States is —.
- 7. The grassy plains of Argentina are called the —.
- 8. The — fields in Mexico owned by foreigners were recently taken over by the Mexican government.
- 9. The name of the country to which most of Argentina's exports go is —.
- 10. Tampico is a — shipping port.

11. "Wild rubber" comes from —.
12. The United States buys most of its coffee from —.
13. Patagonia is a region in the southern part of —.
14. Trinidad is noted for its production of —.
15. Cattle raising on the Pampas of Argentina is aided greatly by the excellence of the forage crop —.
16. The crop which has been recently used in Brazil as a fuel is —.
17. The name of the disputed area in South America is —.
18. The name of the tree found in Argentina which is an important source of tanning extract is —.
19. The mineral in the production of which Mexico ranks as a world leader is —.
20. The plant found in northern Argentina from which tea is made is called —.

### Multiple-Choice Test

Select the word or phrase that best completes the statement.

1. Santos is best known for the product (a) bananas, (b) coffee, (c) wheat.
2. Brazil has recently increased its production of cotton because (a) there is an increased demand for cotton, (b) the A.A.A. has caused a

- rise in the price of cotton in the United States, (c) it has cheaper labor than the United States.
3. Argentina is not likely to become an important competitor of the United States in the manufacture of steel because (a) it lacks coal and iron, (b) the people are backward industrially, (c) the country has no good harbors.
  4. Mexico City has a temperate climate due to its (a) latitude, (b) nearness to the Gulf Stream, (c) altitude.
  5. The climate of Rio de Janeiro is warmer than that of the City of New York because of (a) its latitude, (b) its altitude, (c) the nearby ocean currents.
  6. The Amazon Valley is not an important commercial region at present chiefly because (a) its people are not well educated, (b) its climate is not invigorating, (c) it lacks natural resources.
  7. Henequen is a product grown in (a) Yucatan, (b) Argentina, (c) Brazil.
  8. Brazil is likely to become the chief manufacturing nation of South America because (a) of the large area of Brazil, (b) of Brazil's rich deposits of iron ore, (c) its export trade in coffee brings in a large amount of capital.
  9. Argentina's industries require only simple processes because of (a) her lack of coal, (b)

her abundance of raw materials, (c) her nearness to Brazil.

10. The intensive growth of jungle vegetation in the Amazon Valley is due to (a) the intense heat and the slight rainfall, (b) the existence of a wet and dry season, (c) the heavy rainfall.
11. The three great commercial nations of South America are (a) Argentina, Brazil and Chile, (b) Brazil, Colombia and Argentina, (c) Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela.
12. Most of Mexico's petroleum is refined in (a) the United States, (b) Mexico, (c) South America.

### Essay Questions

1. Natural conditions influence to a large extent the types of work the people in a country will follow. Illustrate this influence by describing natural conditions and industries in Brazil and Argentina. (Be sure to show clearly the relation between the natural conditions and the industries you describe.)
2. Argentina, like the United States, is a great wheat producing country.
  - a. Why does the wheat from these two countries come into the market at different times of the year?



- b. Which of these two countries exports the greater proportion of its wheat crop? What condition in the country named makes such a large export trade possible?
  - c. Describe the geographic conditions which make these two countries important wheat producers.
3. Among Brazil's exports, rubber is declining while cotton is increasing in importance.
- a. Give two reasons for the declining importance of rubber.
  - b. What development may make rubber an important item in Brazil's export list in the future?
  - c. Describe two conditions which favor the growing of cotton in Brazil and one condition which handicaps it.
4. Mexico is faced with a number of economic problems. On her ability to solve these problems rests her fate.
- a. Name two important economic problems with which Mexico is faced.
  - b. Describe the plan of the Mexican government for solving these problems.
  - c. Will Mexico's attempts to solve her problems affect American trade favorably or unfavorably? Give a reason for your answer.

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- b.* Describe the plan of the Mexican government for solving these problems.

- c. Will Mexico's attempts to solve her problems affect American trade favorably or unfavorably? Give a reason for your answer.

5. The United States has a reciprocal trade agreement with Brazil but not with Argentina.
  - a. What is meant by a reciprocal trade agreement?
  - b. Explain why it was easier to arrange such a trade agreement with Brazil than with Argentina.
  - c. What benefits do the American people derive from such reciprocity?
6. Mexico is a country with rich resources but with a low standard of living.
  - a. Name two mineral resources of which Mexico has an abundance.
  - b. Discuss briefly the social conditions that have caused the retarded development of Mexico.
  - c. What developments are taking place in Mexico at present to make possible a higher standard of living?
7. Some agricultural countries, such as Argentina or Australia, have been seeking to develop their manufacturing industries. Choosing Argentina, answer the following questions:
  - a. Give two methods that are being used to develop manufacturing industries in the country.
  - b. Give two difficulties in the way of such development.

- c. Give two reasons why such a country should seek to develop its manufacturing industries rather than remain exclusively an agricultural country.
- 8. South America exports large quantities of raw materials to the great industrial countries of the world.
  - a. Name four leading exports of South America.
  - b. Give three reasons for the slow development of manufacturing in South America.
  - c. Explain why the United States seeks to promote the friendship and goodwill of the South American countries.
- 9. The annual trade between Argentina and England is greater than the annual trade between Argentina and the United States.
  - a. Give reasons for the greater trade between England and Argentina.
  - b. Name two products that Argentina exports both to England and the United States.
  - c. Name two products that Argentina exports to England but does not export in large quantities to the United States.
- 10. "The region around the Amazon and Orinoco rivers is as large as the United States east of the Mississippi River, yet it produces in actual salable wealth less than one-half as much as the fisheries of Alaska."

- a.* Give three reasons why this vast region is comparatively unproductive.
  - b.* Name two important products which are obtained in great quantities from this region.
- 11. About a year ago, Argentina decided on this policy: "Buy from those who buy from us."
  - a.* Explain fully how this policy has affected the trade and industry of the United States.
  - b.* Why has the United States an advantage over England in selling farm machinery to Argentina?
  - c.* Why has England an advantage over the United States in selling textiles to Argentina?
- 12. "Nature has been curiously uneven in her gifts to Argentina. On the one hand, she has showered upon her the wealth of the pampas and the forest; on the other, she has withheld the means of making this wealth finally usable."
  - a.* Describe Argentina's wealth derived from the pampas and from the forest.
  - b.* Why is Argentina unable to make these products finally usable?
  - c.* In view of these conditions, what is likely to be Argentina's future economic development?

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK  
HIGH SCHOOL DIVISION

**FINAL EXAMINATION IN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY**

**Part I**

Answer EVERY question in this part.

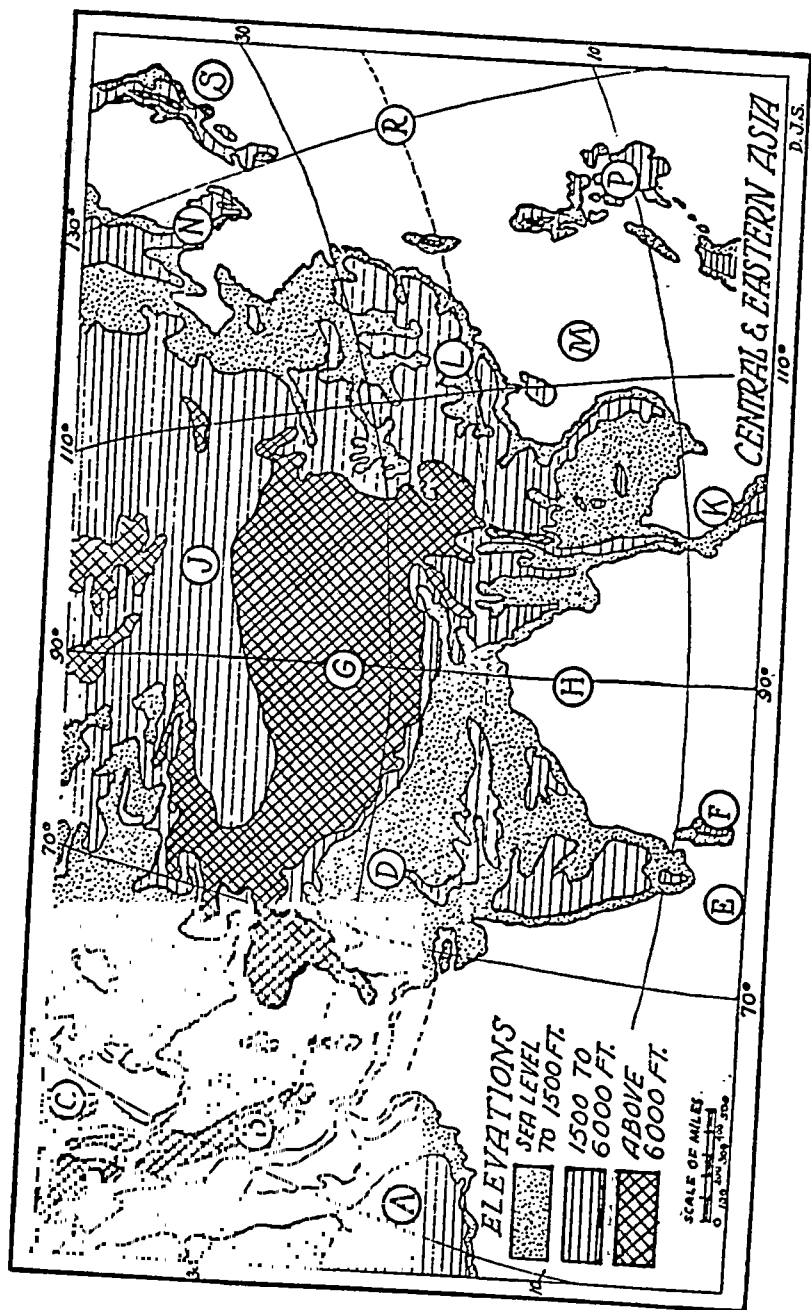
1. Study the map of Asia which accompanies this examination paper. Write your answer on the dotted line to the right of each question. (The letters on the map are in alphabetical order as you read from left to right.)

**EXAMPLE:**

What ocean is shown by R?

*Pacific*  
.....

- (1) What is the elevation, in feet, of the place indicated by B? 1.....
- (2) Which of the following types of climate prevails in the place indicated by J? oceanic, continental, Mediterranean, tropical 2.....
- (3) Which letter indicates the Philippine Islands? 3.....
- (4) Which of the following industries is most characteristic of the region indicated by L? mining, grazing, manufacturing, farming 4.....
- (5) Which of the following letters indicates a place which is important for the production of tea? B — F — G — J 5.....



- (6) Which of the following letters indicates a region the elevation of which is between 1500 and 6000 feet? A — B — D — G 6.....
- (7) Which of the following regions is influenced by monsoon winds? B — C — G — L 7.....
- (8) Which of the following letters indicates a region that is part of the British Empire? D — G — N — S 8.....
- (9) Of the following letters, which indicates the place with the most westerly location? A — C — N — R 9.....
- (10) Which of the following places is located in the Torrid Zone? C — D — K — N 10.....  
(10)

2. In each of the following statements, the blank line indicates the omission of one or more words. On the dotted line at the right of each statement, write the missing word or words.

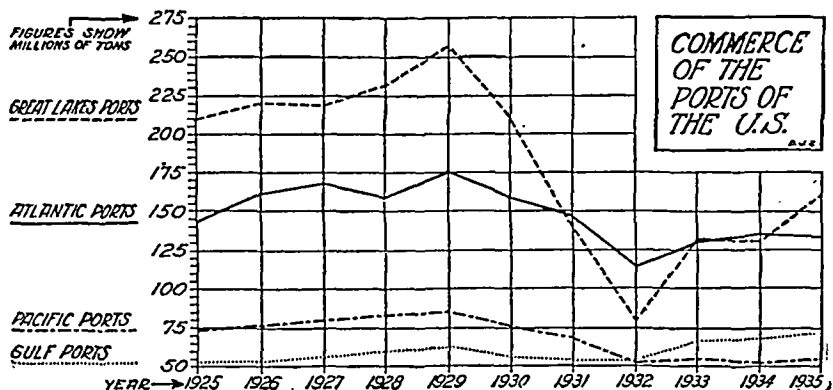
EXAMPLE:

The commodity which is the leading agricultural product of Cuba is\_\_\_\_ *sugar*  
.....

- (1) The crop to which the swampy lands of southeastern Asia are best suited is\_\_\_\_ 1.....
- (2) The combine is used in the production of\_\_\_\_ 2.....
- (3) The dairies of Denmark market their products through organizations known as\_\_\_\_ 3.....

- (4) A product of Yucatan which is used by wheat growers in the United States is\_\_\_\_\_ 4.....
  - (5) Nearly all of Italy's colonies are located in the continent of\_\_\_\_\_ 5.....
  - (6) Durum is a variety of\_\_\_\_\_ 6.....
  - (7) Germany is producing oil by changing\_\_\_\_\_ into petroleum. 7.....
  - (8) A farmer who gives the owner of the land part of his crop and keeps the rest for himself is called a\_\_\_\_\_ 8.....
  - (9) The chief mineral resource of the Donetz Basin is\_\_\_\_\_ 9.....
  - (10) The fiber in the production of which India leads the world is\_\_\_\_\_ 10.....
- (10)

3. Referring to the graph printed below, answer each of the following questions. Write your answer on the dotted line to the right of each question.





FINAL EXAMINATION — JUNE, 1938 (5)

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- (1) How many million tons of cargo were handled in the Pacific ports in 1930? 1.....
  - (2) Which group of ports showed the greatest decline in commerce during the depression period, 1929-1932? 2.....
  - (3) In what year did the commerce of the Atlantic ports amount to about 175 million tons? 3.....
  - (4) In what year did the commerce of the Atlantic ports first exceed that of the Great Lakes ports? 4.....
  - (5) What year marks the change from a downward trend to an upward trend in the commerce of all the ports? 5.....
  - (6) In which group of ports was the flow of commerce most steady in the period 1925-1935? 6.....
  - (7) How many million tons greater than the commerce of the Pacific ports was the commerce of the Atlantic ports in 1930? 7.....
  - (8) What is the total of the tonnage handled by the Atlantic and the Pacific ports in 1934? 8.....
  - (9) In what year did the Pacific ports handle more cargo than in any other year? 9.....
  - (10) Which group of ports led in water-borne commerce in 1934? 10.....
- (10)

4. Of the following statements select only those that are false. In each false statement, substitute for the underlined expression a word which will make the

## FINAL EXAMINATION — JUNE, 1938 (6)

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statement true. Insert the correct word in the space provided at the right.

### EXAMPLE:

The grassy plains of Argentina are called  
the *steppes*. pampas  
.....

- (1) The great steel-making region in Germany is the Ruhr Valley. 1.....
- (2) The chief French port on the Mediterranean Sea is the city of Bordeaux. 2.....
- (3) The shipyard which is noted for the building of the "Queen Mary" and the "Queen Elizabeth" is located in the valley of the river Thames. 3.....
- (4) The section of Russia which has the greatest wealth and variety of natural resources is called the Ukraine. 4.....
- (5) The Po Valley is located in northern France. 5.....
- (6) Coal fields in Mexico owned by foreigners were recently taken over by the Mexican government. 6.....
- (7) The two-way agreements which have been arranged in recent years between the United States and certain selected countries are known as preferential trade agreements. 7.....
- (8) The Soo Canal connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron. 8.....
- (9) The Japanese steel industry is handicapped by an inadequate supply of native iron ores. 9.....

FINAL EXAMINATION — JUNE, 1938 (7)

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- (10) Most of Argentina's exports go to England. 10.....  
(10)

5. For each of the following sentences, write on the dotted line at the right the letter indicating the word or phrase which best completes the statement:

EXAMPLE:

The city which is located at the mouth of the Hudson River is: (a) Boston, (b) Philadelphia, (c) Albany, (d) New York. ....<sup>d</sup>

- (1) The city which is located at the western end of Lake Superior is: (a) Duluth, (b) Milwaukee, (c) Detroit, (d) Chicago. 1.....
- (2) The river on which the Grand Coulee Dam is being constructed is the: (a) Colorado, (b) Missouri, (c) Columbia, (d) Tennessee. 2.....
- (3) The port on the Great Lakes which is nearest to the winter wheat belt in the United States is: (a) Duluth, (b) Buffalo, (c) Chicago, (d) Cleveland. 3.....
- (4) The city at which grain cargoes are transhipped from lake steamer to barge is: (a) Buffalo, (b) Albany, (c) Pittsburgh, (d) Detroit. 4.....
- (5) The river on which Muscle Shoals Dam is located is the: (a) Columbia, (b) Tennessee, (c) Missouri, (d) Colorado. 5.....
- (6) The only city in the United States which has established a free port is: (a) San

- Francisco, (b) New York, (c) Seattle, (d) Baltimore. 6.....
- (7) The Dust Bowl is located in the region called the: (a) Mississippi Valley, (b) Piedmont Plateau, (c) Rocky Mountains, (d) Great Plains. 7.....
- (8) The Lake Superior region is noted chiefly for its deposits of: (a) copper, (b) gold, (c) iron ore, (d) coal. 8.....
- (9) The Mid-continent field is rich in: (a) gold, (b) oil, (c) coal, (d) copper. 9.....
- (10) The section of the United States in which are located the greatest forests of yellow or slash pine trees is the: (a) northeast, (b) southeast, (c) southwest, (d) northwest. 10.....
- (10)

## Part II

Answer any FIVE questions in this part.

6. During the past year, the purchasing power of the farmer in the United States has been relatively high in contrast to that of the factory worker.
- (a) Describe one natural condition which has helped to increase the farmer's income during the past year. (2)
- (b) Describe two ways in which the government has contributed towards the improvement of the farmer's economic condition. (6)
- (c) How does the factory worker benefit when the farmer is prosperous? (2)

FINAL EXAMINATION — JUNE, 1938 (9)

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7. Although Canada and the United States were settled at the same time, the resources of Canada have not been developed to the same extent as those of the United States.
- (a) Name two resources which are found in both countries. (2)
  - (b) Name two commodities which are produced in large quantities in the United States but which are not produced in Canada. (2)
  - (c) Do you think Canada is likely to become a serious rival of the United States as a manufacturing nation? Give two reasons for your answer. (6)
8. Among Brazil's exports, rubber is declining while cotton is increasing in importance.
- (a) Give two reasons for the declining importance of rubber. (4)
  - (b) What development may make rubber an important item in Brazil's export list in the future? (3)
  - (c) Describe two conditions which favor the growing of cotton in Brazil and one condition which handicaps it. (3)
9. The United States is the world's leading producer of motion-pictures.
- (a) Describe two natural conditions in southern California which favor the production of films there. (4)
  - (b) Give two factors other than favorable natural con-

ditions which account for the leadership of the United States in the motion-picture industry. (4)

- (c) The British government is making a vigorous effort to stimulate the film industry in Great Britain. Is she likely to become a serious rival of the United States in motion-picture production? Give a reason for your answer. (2)

10. It has been said that the development of new methods of generating power in the last fifty years has had as revolutionary an effect on life in the twentieth century as the invention of the steam engine had on life in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

- (a) Show how the development of new methods of generating power has affected two of the following industries: agriculture, manufacturing, transportation. (4)
- (b) Name two natural resources of the United States which are utilized for power production. For each resource name a state in which it is found in abundance. (4)
- (c) Name two important industrial countries which are handicapped by the limitation of their power resources. (2)

11. Although Great Britain is the most important member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, she is having difficulty in maintaining a position of industrial and commercial leadership.

- (a) Name four overseas members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. (2)

FINAL EXAMINATION — JUNE, 1938 (11)

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- (b) For each member that you have named, give a specific contribution that it makes to the industrial life of the mother country. (4)
- (c) What development in the overseas members of the Commonwealth is making it more difficult for Great Britain to maintain her industrial leadership? (2)
- (d) Describe one condition in Great Britain that handicaps her industrial progress. (2)

12. Give a geographic or economic explanation for *each* of the following:

- (a) The shift of cotton manufacturing from the New England states to the South.
- (b) The increasing competition between Japan and Great Britain for the cotton textile markets of the world.
- (c) The leadership of Germany as a producer of synthetic commodities.
- (d) The localization of the automobile industry in Detroit rather than in Pittsburgh.
- (e) The manufacture of "luxury goods" in France. (10)

13. Many territorial changes have taken place on the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa during the last few years. The countries which have acquired new territory are Germany, Japan, and Italy.

- (a) For each of these countries, name the region which it has recently acquired. (3)

FINAL EXAMINATION — JUNE, 1938 (12)

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- (b) Give two benefits which countries hope to derive when they acquire new territory. (4)
- (c) Give one unfortunate effect which may result from such expansion. (3)



# FINAL EXAMINATION — JANUARY, 1939 (1)

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## BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL DIVISION

### FINAL EXAMINATION IN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

#### Part I

Answer EVERY question in this part.

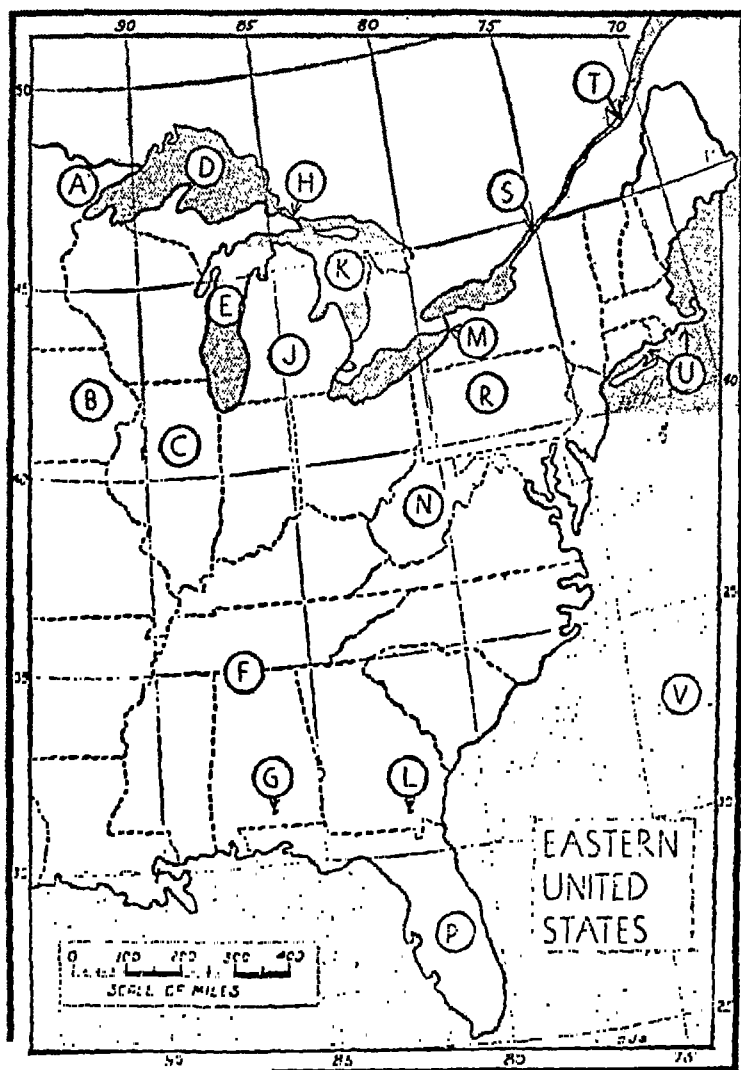
1. Study the map of Eastern United States which accompanies this examination paper. Write your answer on the dotted line to the right of each question. (The letters on the map are in alphabetical order as you read from left to right.)

#### EXAMPLE:

The Atlantic Ocean is indicated by the letter\_\_\_\_\_ V  
.....

- (1) The Soo Canal is indicated by the letter\_\_\_\_\_ 1.....
- (2) The most important iron-ore producing area in the United States is indicated by the letter\_\_\_\_\_ 2.....
- (3) The state in which Chicago is located is indicated by the letter\_\_\_\_\_ 3.....
- (4) The western end of the New York State Barge Canal is indicated by the letter\_\_\_\_\_ 4.....
- (5) The region which is being developed by the T. V. A. is indicated by the letter\_\_\_\_\_ 5.....
- (6) The state which leads in automobile manufacturing is indicated by the letter\_\_\_\_\_ 6.....

FINAL EXAMINATION — JANUARY, 1939 (2)



- (7) The rapids in the St. Lawrence River are indicated by the letter\_\_\_\_\_ 7.....
  - (8) The region that was most seriously affected by the hurricane of September 1938, is indicated by the letter\_\_\_\_\_ 8.....
  - (9) The distance between the two points indicated by G and L is\_\_\_\_\_ miles. 9.....
  - (10) When it is nine o'clock in the City of New York, it is\_\_\_\_\_o'clock in the place indicated by B. 10.....
- (10)

2. In each of the following statements, the blank line indicates the omission of one or more words. On the dotted line at the right of each statement, write the missing word or words.

EXAMPLE:

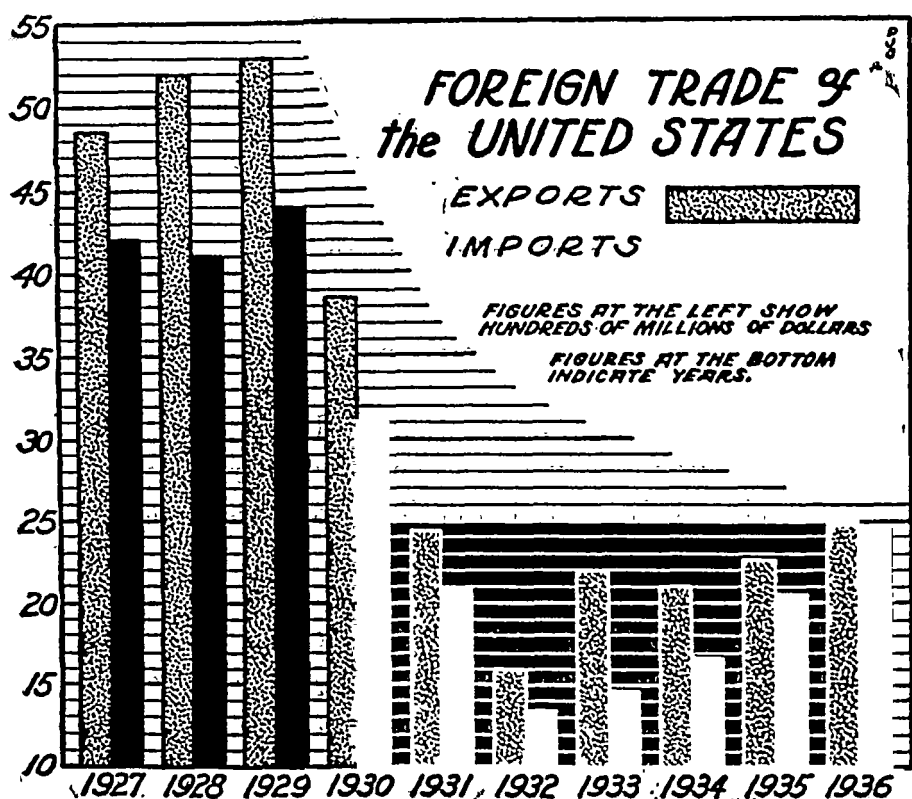
The fiber in the production of which India leads the world is\_\_\_\_\_ *jute*  
.....

- (1) The name of the mountain range which separates Germany from Italy is\_\_\_\_\_ 1.....
- (2) The Danube River flows into the\_\_\_\_\_Sea. 2.....
- (3) The name of the island located off the coast of China which is the base for British trade in the Orient is\_\_\_\_\_ 3.....
- (4) The name of the island off the coast of India which produces great quantities of tea is\_\_\_\_\_ 4.....
- (5) The name of the city which is located at the mouth of the Rhine River is\_\_\_\_\_ 5.....

- (6) The northern part of Argentina lies in the \_\_\_\_\_ zone. 6.....
- (7) The name of the city which is located at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula is\_\_\_\_\_ 7.....
- (8) The name of the river which flows through the Polish Corridor is\_\_\_\_\_ 8.....
- (9) The deep indentations along the coast of Norway are called\_\_\_\_\_ 9.....
- (10) When Bonneville and\_\_\_\_\_Dams on the Columbia River are both completed, the river will be navigable for a long distance. 10.....  
(10)

3. Referring to the graph printed below, answer each of the following questions. Write your answer on the dotted line to the right of each question.

- (1) In what year did the United States carry on the greatest foreign trade? 1.....
- (2) In what year were the imports almost equal to the exports? 2.....
- (3) In what year did the total imports amount to thirty-one hundred million dollars in value? 3.....
- (4) In what year was the value of the exports smaller than in any other year? 4.....
- (5) What was the value of the exports in 1933? 5.....
- (6) Have imports been increasing or decreasing since 1932? 6.....



- (7) Between the years 1929 and 1932, does the graph indicate an upward or a downward trend in exports? 7.....
- (8) What was the value of the imports in 1928? 8.....
- (9) By how much was the value of the exports in 1928 greater than the value of the imports in that year? 9.....
- (10) In what year were the exports more than double the imports? 10.....
- (10)

FINAL EXAMINATION — JANUARY, 1939 (6)

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4. For each of the following sentences, write on the dotted line at the right the letter indicating the word or phrase which best completes the statement:

EXAMPLE:

The farm product that is most closely associated with the meat-packing industry is:

(a) wheat, (b) corn, (c) hay, (d) barley..... *b*

- (1) The word which best describes the climate of India is: (a) oceanic, (b) monsoon, (c) continental, (d) Mediterranean. 1.....
- (2) The climate of Rio de Janeiro is warmer than that of the City of New York because of: (a) its latitude, (b) its altitude, (c) the nearby ocean currents, (d) its nearness to a large body of water. 2.....
- (3) The winters in London are usually milder than those in the City of New York because: (a) London is located in a lower latitude, (b) the prevailing winds that blow over London come from the ocean, (c) the topography of London is lower than that of New York, (d) the smoke over London moderates the climate. 3.....
- (4) The chief handicap to the industrial development of the middlewestern section of the United States is: (a) lack of cheap transportation to the sea, (b) shortage of skilled labor, (c) lack of fuel, (d) lack of raw materials. 4.....
- (5) The interior of the State of Washington is

much drier than the coast because: (a) it is thousands of miles from the sea, (b) it is in the belt of calms, (c) its soil absorbs the rain water more rapidly than does the coastal soil, (d) it is separated from the ocean by a mountain range.

5.....

(6) Pittsburgh is an important city because it is located: (a) near the New York market, (b) at a high altitude, (c) near large coking coal deposits, (d) on the Great Lakes.

6.....

(7) Many manufacturing cities have grown up along the Piedmont Plateau because this region: (a) has a moist climate, (b) is near the sea, (c) has easy access to the Middle-west, (d) has many waterfalls.

7.....

(8) The section of the United States which is most highly developed industrially is the: (a) southwest, (b) northwest, (c) southeast, (d) northeast.

8.....

(9) The Amazon Valley is not an important commercial region at present chiefly because (a) its people are not well-educated, (b) the government is unstable, (c) its climate is not invigorating, (d) it lacks natural resources.

9.....

(10) The most serious long-time effect of a drought in the United States is: (a) famine, (b) loss of top-soil, (c) lack of seed corn, (d) lack of fodder.

10.....

(10)

## Part II

Answer any SIX questions in this part.

5. We usually associate manufacturing with densely populated areas, yet manufacturing is of increasing importance in Australia which is a thinly populated country.
- (a) Give two advantages which Australia has for manufacturing. (2)
  - (b) Why is manufacturing of increasing importance in Australia? (3)
  - (c) How will the increase in manufacturing in Australia affect Great Britain? (2)
  - (d) Give three factors which account for the small population of Australia. (3)
6. Name the best means of transporting each of the following cargoes and give a reason for the selection of this means of transportation.
- (a) Meat from Omaha, Nebraska, to the City of New York.
  - (b) Cattle from the Great Plains to Chicago.
  - (c) Mining machinery to the Canadian Yukon.
  - (d) Milk from New Jersey to the City of New York.
  - (e) Milk from a bottling plant to your home. (10)
7. The explanation of France's economic development is to be found in her topography, her climate, and in her mineral resources.



FINAL EXAMINATION — JANUARY, 1939 (9)

- (a) Describe the topography and the climate of France. (4)
- (b) Show how the topography, climate, and mineral resources of France have influenced her economic development. (6)
- 8. China's civilization is much older than that of Europe, yet her industries lag far behind the industries of Europe.
  - (a) State three reasons for China's failure to develop a high degree of industrialization. (6)
  - (b) Name three natural resources with which China is abundantly supplied. (3)
  - (c) Name two commodities exported from China in large quantities in normal times. (1)
- 9. Within the short period of our national existence, our forests have been laid waste over vast areas.
  - (a) Give two ways in which our forests have been needlessly wasted and name two ways in which this waste is being overcome. (4)
  - (b) Give three reasons for considering forests a valuable natural resource. (3)
  - (c) Name three other natural resources in the United States which should be conserved. (3)
- 10. Argentina, like the United States, is a great wheat-producing country.
  - (a) Why does the wheat from these two countries come into the market at different times of the year? (2)

- (b) Which of these two countries exports the greater proportion of its wheat crop? What condition in the country named makes such a large export trade possible? (3)
  - (c) Describe the geographic conditions which make these two countries important wheat producers. (5)
11. The United States government has done a great deal to help the farmers in the past few years. The farmers have also made some organized efforts to help themselves.
- (a) Name two problems with which American farmers have been faced in recent years. (2)
  - (b) Choose any four of the following forms of farm aid and show how they can help the farmer: Federal aid for soil conservation, the Tennessee Valley Authority, Boulder Dam, the Ever-normal Granary, the Farm Mortgage Moratorium, the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway Project, cooperative associations. (8)
12. Japan and Russia are the chief contenders for supremacy of the Pacific coast of Asia.
- (a) Give two reasons for the rivalry of these two countries. (4)
  - (b) What condition in Europe accounts for Russia's increased interest in her Asiatic possessions? (4)
  - (c) State two difficulties which Russia has encountered in attempting to develop her Asiatic areas. (2)

13. The Scandinavian countries illustrate one method of overcoming the handicap of unfavorable natural conditions. They have developed an efficient organization for the production and distribution of goods.
- (a) Name two of the Scandinavian countries. (2)
  - (b) Give three unfavorable natural conditions which have handicapped the development of these countries. (6)
  - (c) State two advantages of cooperative organizations as developed in these countries. (2)
14. In recent years, a number of so-called "sore-spots" have developed in Europe. Most of these points are in borderlands between countries. Several of them involve navigable rivers which serve more than one country.
- (a) Name two such rivers in Europe over whose valleys disputes have arisen between countries in recent years. (2)
  - (b) Name the two countries involved in each of these disputes. (4)
  - (c) For one of the rivers named in (a), give two factors which make its valley economically important. (4)

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK  
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**FINAL EXAMINATION IN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY**

**Part I**

Answer EVERY question in this part.

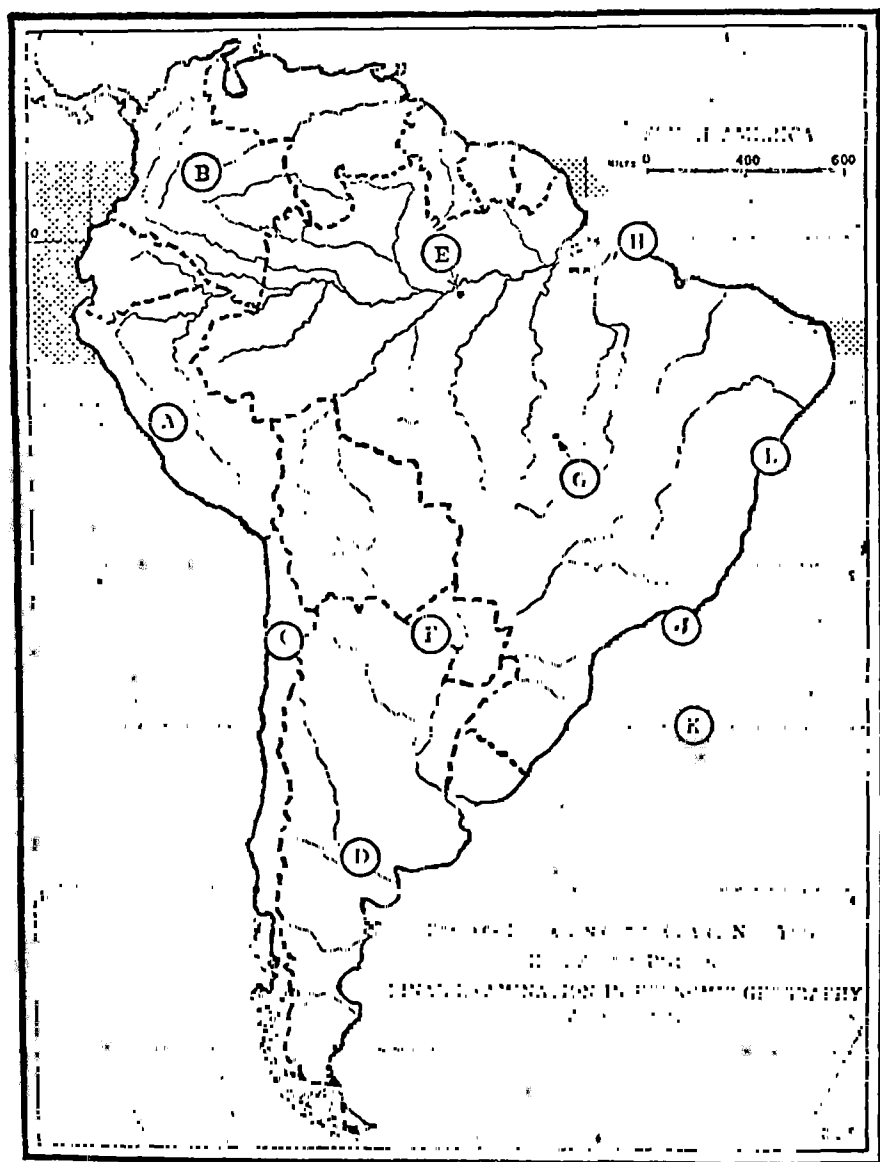
1. Study the map of South America which accompanies this examination paper. Write your answer on the dotted line to the right of each question. (The letters on the map are in alphabetical order as you read from left to right.)

**EXAMPLE:**

The Atlantic Ocean is indicated by the letter\_\_\_\_\_ *K*  
.....

- (1) A person who wishes to see a quebracho forest should go to the region of South America indicated by the letter\_\_\_\_\_ 1.....
- (2) Mr. Esperanto has decided to raise cattle on a large scale. He should build his ranch in the region indicated by the letter\_\_\_\_\_ 2.....
- (3) A buyer of natural nitrates should go to the region indicated by the letter\_\_\_\_\_ 3.....
- (4) Mr. Jones, an American commercial traveler, is sailing to Brazil to drum up trade. His ship will probably enter the largest port of that country indicated by the letter\_\_\_\_\_ 4.....

FINAL EXAMINATION — JUNE, 1939 (2)



FINAL EXAMINATION — JUNE, 1939 (3)

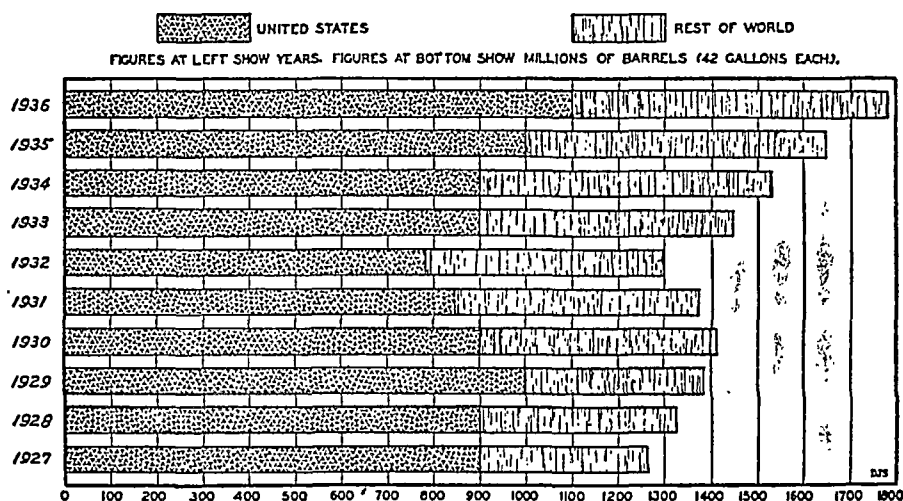
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- (5) The country in South America nearest the Panama Canal is indicated by the letter— 5.....
- (6) Secretary of State Hull attended the recent Pan-American Conference in the country indicated by the letter— 6.....
- (7) An exploring party now located at G has heard that there is an interesting tribe located at E. A scouting airplane is sent along the shortest route to E. In what direction will the airplane fly from G? 7.....
- (8) The plane mentioned in question No. 7 will travel—miles. 8.....
- (9) Ships engaged in South American commerce generally stop at the port indicated by the letter— for cargoes of raw rubber. 9.....
- (10) New York City is located approximately 42° north of the equator. The region located about the same distance south of the equator is indicated by the letter— 10.....
- (10)

2. Referring to the graph printed below, answer each of the following questions. Write your answer on the dotted line to the right of each question.

- (1) In what year did the total world production of crude petroleum amount to 1650 million barrels? 1.....
- (2) In what year did the United States produce more crude petroleum than in any other year? 2.....

# WORLD PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM



- (3) For five different years of the ten years shown on the graph, the United States annually produced the same amount of crude petroleum. How many million barrels did the United States produce in each of these five years? 3.....
- (4) How many million barrels of crude petroleum were produced in the United States in 1929? 4.....
- (5) In what year did the United States produce less crude petroleum than in any other year? 5.....
- (6) How many million barrels of crude petroleum were produced throughout the world in 1930? 6.....
- (7) In what year was the world production of crude petroleum the lowest? 7.....

- (8) How many million barrels of crude petroleum were produced outside the United States in 1930? 8.....
- (9) What was the general trend with respect to the quantity of petroleum produced annually during the five year period 1932-1936? 9.....
- (10) During what three year period was there a steady decrease in annual production of crude petroleum in the United States? 10.....  
(10)

3. Each of the following statements is either true or false. If you think a statement is true, insert the letter T in the space provided at the right. If you think the statement is false, substitute for the underlined expression a word that will make the statement true. Insert the correct word in the space provided at the right.

EXAMPLE:

Nearly all of Italy's colonies are in Asia. *Africa* .....

- (1) The Rhine River rises in the Pyrenees. 1.....
- (2) Latex is the raw material for linen. 2.....
- (3) The United States imports wood pulp from Canada. 3.....
- (4) China leads in the production of coffee. 4.....
- (5) The Columbia River is famous for its herring fisheries. 5.....
- (6) Limestone is used in the smelting of iron ore. 6.....



FINAL EXAMINATION — JUNE, 1939 (6)

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- (7) A coarse fiber plant that grows in the Ganges delta is called sisal. 7.....
- (8) The chief obstacle to the development of manufacturing in most South American countries is the absence of coal and iron. 8.....
- (9) Most of the world's trade is among countries north of the equator. 9.....
- (10) Most of the coal mined in the United States is anthracite. 10.....
- (10)

4. In each of the following statements, the blank line indicates the omission of one or more words. On the dotted line at the right of each statement, write the missing word or words.

EXAMPLE:

The name of the island off the coast of India which produces great quantities of tea is\_\_\_\_ *Ceylon*  
.....

- (1) The most important mineral deposit in Lorraine is\_\_\_\_ 1.....
- (2) Manganese is essential to the manufacture of\_\_\_\_ 2.....
- (3) The chief product obtained from refining petroleum is\_\_\_\_ 3.....
- (4) The ore mined chiefly by the open pit method in the United States is\_\_\_\_ 4.....
- (5) The chief cotton port on the Mississippi River is\_\_\_\_ 5.....

- (6) Steel is made stainless by the addition of\_\_\_\_\_ 6.....
- (7) The city on the Caspian Sea important for the production of petroleum is\_\_\_\_\_ 7.....
- (8) The largest city on Lake Michigan is\_\_\_\_\_ 8.....
- (9) Russia has had disputes over her fishing rights in the Pacific Ocean with\_\_\_\_\_ 9.....
- (10) A freight vessel that has no specific route to follow is called a\_\_\_\_\_ 10.....
- (10)

## Part II

Answer any SIX questions in this part.

5. The one-crop system of farming in the southern part of the United States is gradually giving way to a system of diversified farming.
- (a) Explain and illustrate the meaning of (1) one-crop system and (2) diversified farming. (4)
- (b) Why is the one-crop system being abandoned? (2)
- (c) What effect will this have on (1) the farmer in the South, and (2) the consumer in the North? (4)
6. Due to the increasing use of mechanical power, man is gradually freeing himself from back-breaking drudgery.
- (a) Give two examples of the substitution of mechanical power for man power in each of the following: (1) manufacturing, (2) agriculture. (4)

FINAL EXAMINATION — JUNE, 1939 (8)

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- (b) Name two other benefits derived from the use of mechanical power. (2)
  - (c) How have coal and oil been wasted? (2)
  - (d) Describe one plan for the conservation of either coal or oil. (2)
7. It has been said that Germany's survival depends on increasing her exports.
- (a) Why is it important for Germany to increase her exports? (2)
  - (b) Describe one way in which Germany has tried to sell more goods abroad. (4)
  - (c) Explain two difficulties Germany has met in her efforts to increase her exports. (4)
8. It is claimed that the general welfare of Canada and the United States would be improved by the building of the proposed St. Lawrence River seaway.
- (a) Explain how Chicago will be affected if the St. Lawrence River seaway is constructed. (3)
  - (b) Explain how Montreal will be affected by the same improvement. (3)
  - (c) Name two other proposed routes that would make Cleveland an "ocean" port. (2)
  - (d) If you worked on the docks of New York City, what would your attitude probably be toward the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway? Give a reason for your answer. (2)
9. Italy is encouraging her people to settle in her African possessions.

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- (a) Give two conditions in Italy which make such a policy desirable. (4)
  - (b) Name two African possessions of Italy. (2)
  - (c) Name two factors which make the settlement of these possessions difficult. (2)
  - (d) By what means is Italy trying to raise the standard of living of her home population? (2)
10. Select two of the following topics and write a paragraph on each topic.
- (a) The New York World's Fair 1939 is of interest to a student of economic geography.
  - (b) Germany is interested in the acquisition of land and trade agreements in Eastern Europe.
  - (c) Synthetic products are in many cases displacing natural products. (10)
11. Greater cooperation in trade between Mexico and the United States can easily be developed.
- (a) Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. (2)
  - (b) Mention two of the leading products imported by Mexico from the United States. (2)
  - (c) What recent policy of the Mexican government has made a decided change in the output of mineral wealth in that country? (2)
  - (d) Name two important commodities (besides petroleum) which Mexico exports to the United States. (2)
  - (e) Give two reasons for the general backwardness of Mexico, the richest of the Caribbean countries. (2)

12. Although Brazil is the most important manufacturing country of South America, most of her people are engaged in agriculture.
- (a) Name an important agricultural crop of Brazil, the production of which has been increased considerably in recent years. Explain how this change has affected the United States. (3)
  - (b) State two conditions that are favorable to industrial development in Brazil. (2)
  - (c) Give two conditions that are unfavorable to industrial development in Brazil at the present time. (2)
  - (d) Explain why a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Brazil would be beneficial to both. (3)
13. Argentina is a rival of the United States in world markets.
- (a) Name two commodities in which these two countries compete with each other in the markets of the world. (2)
  - (b) Which of these countries is the more dependent on her foreign trade? Why? (3)
  - (c) What country is Argentina's best customer? Why? (5)
14. Great Britain has been the leading shipbuilding nation for years.
- (a) What two natural advantages for shipbuilding does she have? (2)

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(b) Why is shipbuilding more vital to Great Britain than to the United States? (3)

(c) In the course of a voyage of a British tramp steamer from Hong Kong to London, it picked up the following cargoes:

(1) tin, (2) tea, (3) long staple cotton, (4) olive oil, (5) fresh fruits.

Name a port of call for each of these cargoes. (5)

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK  
HIGH SCHOOL DIVISION

**FINAL EXAMINATION IN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY**

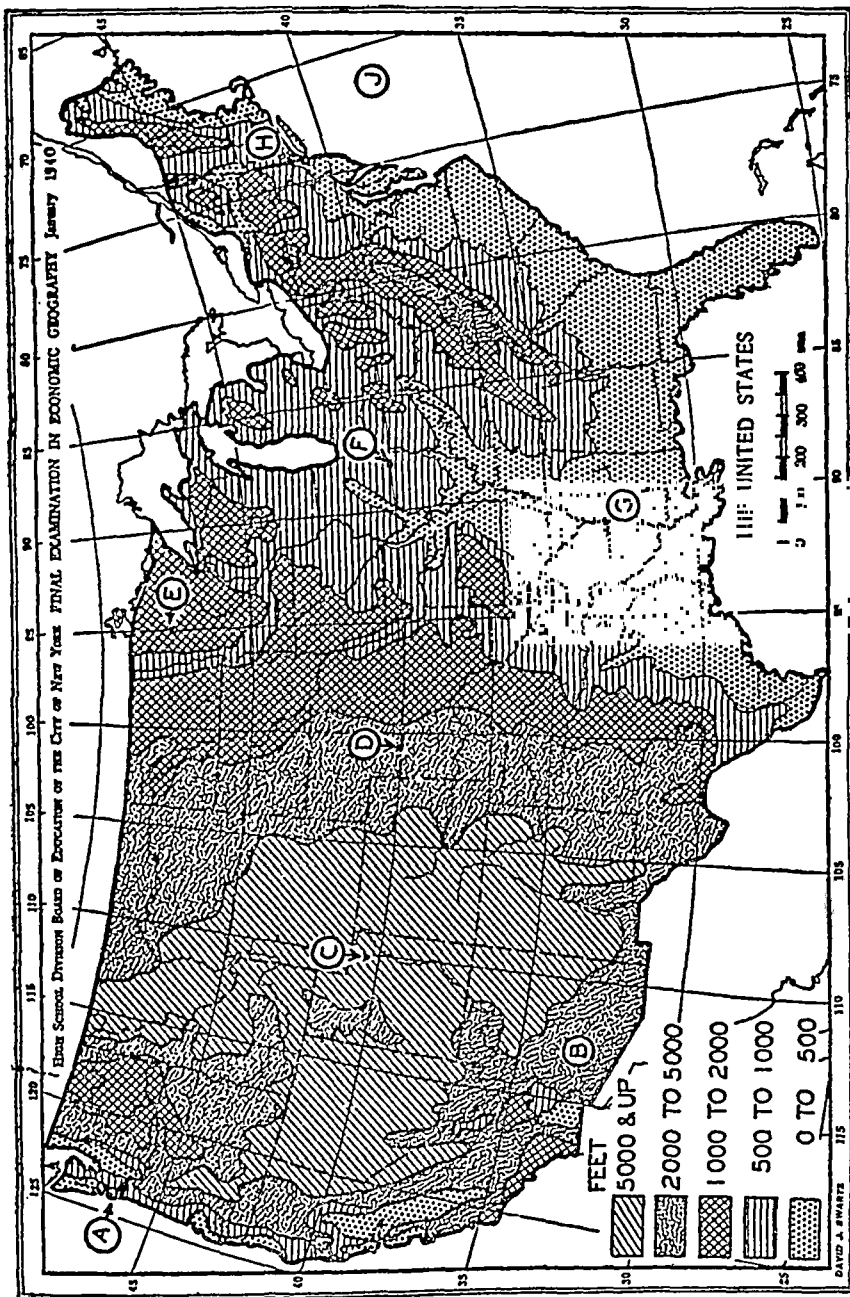
**Part I**

Answer EVERY question in this part.

1. Study the map of the United States which accompanies this examination paper. Write your answer on the dotted line to the right of each of the following ten questions. (The letters on the map are in alphabetical order as you read from left to right.)

**EXAMPLE:**

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Which letter indicates the Atlantic Ocean?   | <i>J</i><br>.... |
| (1) Which letter indicates a region that is ideal for cotton growing?              | 1....            |
| (2) Which letter indicates a place located in the western plains region?           | 2....            |
| (3) Which letter indicates a region whose elevation is between 1000 and 2000 feet? | 3....            |
| (4) What is the direction of A from C?   | 4....            |
| (5) How many miles apart are the places indicated by the letters C and D?          | 5....            |
| (6) When it is 11 A.M. in New York City, what time is it at A?                     | 6....            |
| (7) Which letter indicates a place located southeast of D?                         | 7....            |
| (8) What is the latitude of the place indicated by the letter F?                   | 8....            |





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- (9) What is the longitude of the place indicated by the letter E? 9....
- (10) What is the elevation of the place indicated by the letter F? 10....
2. Each of the following statements is either true or false. If you think a statement is true, insert the letter T in the space provided at the right. If you think a statement is false, substitute for the underlined expression a word that will make the statement true. Insert the correct word in the space provided at the right.

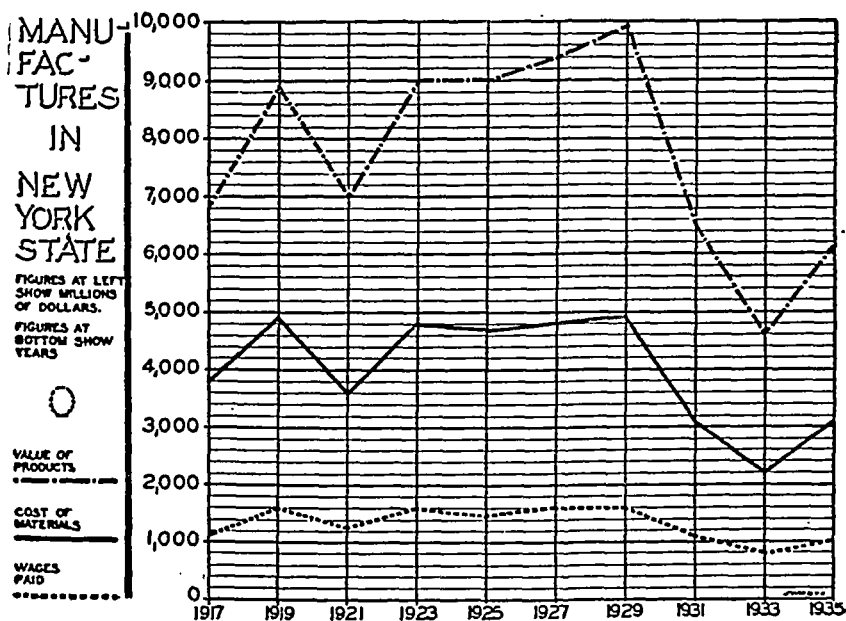
EXAMPLE:

The United States imports asphalt *Trinidad*  
from Mexico. ....

- (1) The leading metal produced in South Africa is lead. 1....
- (2) The United States imports most of her tin from Canada. 2....
- (3) Bauxite is an important raw material for the airplane industry. 3....
- (4) The United States imports large quantities of manganese from Russia and Brazil. 4....
- (5) Countries which lack petroleum but want to be self-sufficient are producing a synthetic petroleum from trees. 5....
- (6) Most of the world's jute is grown in India. 6....
- (7) Brazil is the leading producer of asbestos. 7....

- (8) The Saar Valley is an important industrial area because of its petroleum fields. 8....
- (9) England is interested in the sea lanes to Sweden because she imports iron ore from Sweden. 9....
- (10) If Germany's exports to the United States should be stopped, the United States will have to find a new source of potash. 10....

3. The graph printed below concerns manufacturing in New York State. Referring to this graph, answer each of the following questions. Write your answer on the dotted line to the right of each question.



EXAMPLE:

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| In what year shown on the graph did the value of manufactured products amount to 8900 millions of dollars?  | 1919<br>.... |
| (1) How many millions of dollars were paid for materials used in manufacturing in 1929?   | 1....        |
| (2) In what year shown on the graph did the amount of wages total 800 millions of dollars?  | 2....        |
| (3) How many millions of dollars worth of products were manufactured in 1927?   | 3....        |
| (4) Between what years shown on the graph did the cost of materials remain fairly constant?   | 4....        |
| (5) How many millions of dollars were paid in wages in 1919?  | 5....        |
| (6) Of the three items shown on the graph (wages, cost of materials, and value of products), which shows the <u>smallest</u> range of increase or decrease? | 6....        |
| (7) Of the three items shown on the graph, which shows the <u>greatest</u> range of increase or decrease?   | 7....        |
| (8) In what year was the value of manufactured products the greatest?   | 8....        |
| (9) In what year was the amount paid for materials less than in any other year?   | 9....        |

- (10) In what year was the difference between the value of the products manufactured and the cost of materials used the greatest? 10....

4. For each question below, five answers are given. Only one of these five answers is correct. Select the correct answer to each question and write the letter preceding this answer on the dotted line to the right.

EXAMPLE:

Which of the following is NOT a Mediterranean country: (a) Italy; (b) Greece; (c) Turkey; (d) Romania; (e) Spain? *d* .....

- (1) Which of the following is NOT a self-governing dominion of the British Empire: (a) India; (b) New Zealand; (c) Canada; (d) Australia; (e) Union of South Africa? 1....
- (2) Which of the following is NOT a vegetable fibre: (a) cotton; (b) silk; (c) flax; (d) jute; (e) sisal? 2....
- (3) Which of the following is NOT a cereal: (a) wheat; (b) corn; (c) rye; (d) rice; (e) potatoes? 3....
- (4) Which of the following is NOT one of the four leading coal producing countries of the world: (a) Italy; (b) Germany; (c) Russia; (d) United States; (e) Great Britain? 4....

- (5) Which of the following is NOT one of the four leading petroleum producing states of the United States: (a) Texas; (b) California; (c) Oklahoma; (d) Maryland; (e) Louisiana? 5....
- (6) Which of the following is NOT one of the four leading imports of the United States: (a) coffee; (b) sugar; (c) coal; (d) silk; (e) rubber? 6....
- (7) Which of the following countries is NOT entirely in the temperate zones: (a) United States; (b) Australia; (c) France; (d) Spain; (e) Germany? 7....
- (8) Which of the following states is NOT in New England: (a) Maine; (b) Massachusetts; (c) New York; (d) Vermont; (e) Connecticut? 8....
- (9) Which of the following is NOT one of the four leading exports of the United States: (a) raw cotton; (b) tobacco; (c) petroleum and its products; (d) automobiles, parts and accessories; (e) cameras? 9....
- (10) Which of the following government agencies was NOT created to help the farmer: (a) Agricultural Adjustment Administration; (b) Surplus Commodity Corporation; (c) Soil Conservation Service; (d) Civil Aeronautics Authority; (e) Rural Electrification Administration? 10....

Part II

Answer any SIX questions in this part.

5. The world's largest airport was dedicated on October 15, 1939 at North Beach, New York City. It was built with the expectation that aviation will play an increasingly important part in the world of tomorrow.
- (a) Name two factors which account for the increasing popularity of air transportation. (2)
  - (b) Name two advantages which some other form of transportation has over aviation. (2)
  - (c) In what two ways would a breakdown of all forms of transportation into New York City affect you? Explain briefly. (6)
6. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has advised American farmers not to increase their wheat acreage because he does not expect a great rise in the demand for American wheat on the part of European countries.
- (a) Why did the farmers in the United States in the fall of 1939 expect an increase in the demand by Europe for American wheat? (2)
  - (b) Name four states in the United States which are important producers of wheat. (2)
  - (c) Name two countries in the western hemisphere other than the United States which are large producers of wheat. (2)
  - (d) Explain briefly the part played by either the grain elevator or the wheat exchange in the marketing of wheat. (4)

7. There are many serious problems facing Japan today.
- (a) Name two of these problems. (4)
  - (b) For each of these problems, tell what Japan is doing to find a way out. (6)
8. Give a geographic or economic reason, in a sentence or two, for each of the following:
- (a) Orchards are planted on the southern slopes of hills.
  - (b) The commercial development of Africa has been slower than that of any other continent.
  - (c) Although climatic conditions are favorable, the silk worm is not raised on a commercial scale in the United States.
  - (d) Fresh vegetables can be bought in New York City throughout the year.
  - (e) Winter wheat cannot be profitably raised in Minnesota. (10)
9. Central Europe may be described as an economic area divided into several political areas.
- (a) Define (1) economic area and (2) political area. (2)
  - (b) Name three countries in Central Europe. (3)
  - (c) What economic benefits would result from the creation of a 'United States of Europe'? (5)
10. Recent events in Europe have increased the importance of South America to exporters in the United States.
- (a) What two products imported by South America from Europe prior to September, 1939, are now bought in the United States? (2)

- (b) Explain why there has been this shift in South American trade from Europe to the United States. (4)
  - (c) Describe two factors which handicap South America in becoming an important manufacturing region. (4)
11. France is a country of varied climate.
- (a) Name and locate two types of climate found in France. (2)
  - (b) What geographic factors determine each of these two types of climate in France? (4)
  - (c) Name two characteristic products of each of the regions in France where these two types of climate prevail. (4)
12. It is claimed that the United States is practically self-sufficient in raw materials and in manufactured products.
- (a) Name two important raw foodstuffs for which the above statement is true, and for each of these foodstuffs name a state which is an important producer of it. (2)
  - (b) Name an important raw textile for which the above statement is not true, and name one country from which the United States imports it in large quantities. (2)
  - (c) Do you think the United States is nearly self-sufficient with respect to manufactured goods? Defend your answer by reference to at least three important manufactured items that play a part in your daily living. (6)



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13. Unwise methods of farming are destroying one of the basic resources of the United States.
- (a) Describe two unwise methods of farming. (2)
  - (b) Show how, if these methods are continued, one of the basic resources of the United States will be destroyed. (4)
  - (c) What two methods of farming are being used to avoid these difficulties? (4)

